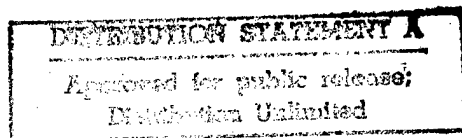


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21 March 1984



## Southeast Asia Report

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21 March 1984

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## BRUNEI

Briefs	
New Regulations on Foreign Companies	1

## FRENCH POLYNESIA

Antinuclear Test Movement Resumes Activities	
(BULLETIN TODAY, 28 Feb 84).....	2

## INDONESIA

Biographic Information on Indonesian Personalities.....	3
---	---

Briefs	
FALINTIL Neutralizes Aggressors	14

## KAMPUCHEA

DK Attacks in Interior Questioned	
(Jacques Bekaert; BANGKOK POST, 23 Feb 84).....	15

Briefs	
Rubber Exploitation	18
Vientiane News Agency Meeting	18

## LAOS

Reagan Compared Unfavorably to Carter	
(Dong Hen; PASASON, 24 Jan 84).....	19

Champassak District Party Chief Assesses Situation at Congress	
(S. Malathong; PASASON, 14 Jan 84).....	22

PRK Ambassador Attends National Day Celebration in Luang Prabang (PASASON, 24 Jan 84).....	24
PRK Ambassador Tours Savannakhet on National Day (PASASON, 26 Jan 84).....	26
Local Dignitaries Attend Northern Region Command LPA Anniversary (PASASON, 25 Jan 84).....	28
Vientiane Party Secretary Notes Developments in Mong District (PASASON, 26 Jan 84).....	29
Champassak Border District Population, Political, Economic Development, Hospital (Dao Don Khong; PASASON, 18 Jan 84).....	30
Planned Nam Ngum Hydropower Production, Expansion (Ch. Chittalat; PASASON, 25 Jan 84).....	32
Tin Ore Stored in Danang Warehouse (S. Phasavat; PASASON, 5 Jan 84).....	33
Rice Sales, Taxes, Exchanges With State Reported (Various sources, various dates) .....	34
LPRP Official Notes Savannakhet Population, Rice Harvest (PASASON, 6 Jan 84).....	36
Unit 923, Route Construction Progress Noted (Dong Hen; PASASON, 4 Jan 84).....	37
LPA Air Force Use of Ex-RLG Personnel, Equipment Noted (PASASON, 20 Jan 84).....	39
Briefs	
SVR-Aided Bridge	42
Vientiane Mong District Banking	42
Oudomsai Security	42
Vientiane Province State Trade	42
SRV Aid in Phong Saly	43
Houa Phan Hydropower Plant	43
SRV-Aided Hotel	43
French Medical Gifts	43
New DPRK Ambassador	44
Vientiane Bank Deposits	44
Khammouan Military Unit	44
Oudomsai District Party Committee	44

NEW CALEDONIA

Increased Tensions Feared as Elections Approach (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 14 Feb 84).....	45
---	----

NEW ZEALAND

UN Appeals to Government on Indochinese Refugee Intake (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 14 Feb 84).....	47
Envoy Appointment to Moscow Ends Long Rift (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 21 Feb 84; THE PRESS, 17 Feb 84)...	48
To Take Up Post Later Editorial on Importance of Ties, Editorial	
SFRY Foreign Minister Visits 19-22 February 1984 (THE EVENING POST, 20 Feb 84).....	50
Labor Party Head Visits PRC, Holds Trade Talks (David Porter; THE EVENING POST, 17, 18 Feb 84).....	51
Livestock Sales Stalled Talks With Wu, Zhao	
PRC Hydro Equipment Imports Eyed (THE EVENING POST, 15 Feb 84).....	53
Exports to PRC Analyzed (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 21 Feb 84).....	54
Muldoon Criticizes OECD Trade Attitude (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 16 Feb 84).....	55
New Zealand Gains Stronger Marketing Foothold in Japan (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 23 Feb 84).....	56
Labor Party Launches Membership Drive (THE EVENING POST, 17 Feb 84).....	57
Muldoon's 'New Twists' at Butter Talks Analyzed (Editorial; THE PRESS, 24 Feb 84).....	58
Military Contingent to Remain in Singapore (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 23 Feb 84).....	60
Briefs Trade Balance Worsens	61

## PHILIPPINES

Envoy Says PRC To Buy Sugar, Denies CPP Ties (BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Mar 84).....	62
Sugar Negotiations CPP Ties Denied	
Coconut Subsidies Remain Suspended; No New Funds (BULLETIN TODAY, 1 Mar 84).....	64
Sugar Drivers Strike Protests Harassment, Extortion (BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Mar 84).....	65
Boycott Coalition Set Up 25 February 1984 (BULLETIN TODAY, 28 Feb 84).....	66
Official Denies Fears on Habeas Corpus Suspension (BULLETIN TODAY, 27 Feb 84).....	67
Jesuit Lawyer, Academic Discusses Church Political Clout (BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Mar 84).....	68
Ver Admits Only 5 Percent Military Recall From Civil Posts (BULLETIN TODAY, 28 Feb 84).....	69
Briefs	
Emirate Delegation Welcomed	70
Saudi Businessman Welcomed	70

## SINGAPORE

Singapore Set To Redirect Investments (Michael Richardson; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 9 Feb 84).....	71
--	----

## THAILAND

Editor Faults Policy of 'Following the American Butt' (Rattayawaphat; LAK THAI, 26 Jan 84).....	73
Chawalit Gives Views on SRV, Kampuchea (MATUPHUM, 24 Jan 84).....	75
Responsibility for Debt Problem Discussed (SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN, 29 Jan 84).....	77
Internal RTA Politics Before April Moves Analyzed (ATHIT KHLET LAP, 21-27 Jan 84).....	83

Colonel Arrested With Weapons Seized in Kampuchea (MATICHON, 29 Jan 84).....	88
Editorial Blasts Phuket Police for Forced Prostitution (MATICHON, 1 Feb 84).....	89
Minister: UK Child Slavery Story 'Groundless' (Bangkok Domestic Service, 22 Feb 84).....	91
Briefs PRC FM Discusses Kampuchea Issue	92

## VIETNAM

### MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Senior General Hoang Van Thai Addresses VPA Political Directors (Hoang Van Thai; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 10 Jan 84).....	93
Pham Hung Attends Hanoi Court Conference (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 11 Jan 84).....	97
Army Editorial on Military's Participation in Economic Construction (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 11 Jan 84).....	99
Thanh Tri District Military Commander Interviewed (Vuong Si Dinh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 13 Jan 84).....	102
Army Editorial Reviews Requirements of Combat Readiness in Dry Season (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 13 Jan 84).....	105
Military Region 4 Reports Improvements in Local Military Work (Doan Yen; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 13 Jan 84).....	107
Subward Military Agency Builds Strong Military Unit (Nguyen Cong Thu; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 13 Jan 84).....	110

### AGRICULTURE

Pham Van Dong Addresses Marine Products Sector Conference (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 12 Jan 84).....	112
--	-----

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Do Muoi Chairs Conference on Tri An Power Plant (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 16 Jan 84) .....	117
---	-----

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Briefs GDR Aid .....	119
-------------------------	-----

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Kien Giang Restores Healthy Cultural-Front Activities (Anh Hong; NHAN DAN, 2 Jan 84) .....	120
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## BRUNEI

### BRIEFS

NEW REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN COMPANIES--MIRI, Mon:--Foreign firms in Brunei have been given one year to restructure following the enforcement of the Company's Act this month. A report from Bandar Seri Begawan today quoted the Sultanate's Legal Department as saying that the new ruling, requires that at least half of the members of the board of directors of every company based there should be Brunei nationals or residents. The term resident can either be a permanent resident or foreigner who qualifies legally to be a resident, the report said. The new law also requires all companies to project the Malay identity. All companies have also been told to drop the use of "Limited and Private Limited" and replace them by "Berhad or Sendirian Berhad" after their names.--Bernama [Text] [Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 24 Jan 84 p 3]

CSO: 4200/544

ANTINUCLEAR TEST MOVEMENT RESUMES ACTIVITIES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Feb 84 p 3

[Text]

PAPEETE, Tahiti (AP) — After lying dormant for nearly 11 years, Tahiti's protest movement against France's nuclear tests in French Polynesia is being reactivated. ...

About 1,000 people marched peacefully through the streets of downtown Papeete Saturday in the biggest demonstration against French nuclear testing since a 1973 protest drew 5,000 people. Organizers said 1,800 people had participated in Saturday's march while police said the crowd numbered 1,000.

A second anti-nuclear demonstration is planned in the French overseas territory for next Saturday and others may be held in late March.

Although South Pacific nations such as Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji have become increasingly critical of France's continued nuclear testing program in French Polynesia, the anti-nuclear movement in Tahiti has been in a state of apathy during the past decade.

That situation seems to be changing.

Two rival organizations — Peace Committee and Committee against Nuclear Tests — were formed in Papeete earlier this month in an effort to halt the nuclear testing that France began 17 years ago.

Peace Committee claims to be apolitical even though some of its leaders represent two local opposition political parties. It organized Saturday's march. Committee against Nuclear Tests, which is organizing next Saturday's demonstration, represents political parties seeking independence for French Polynesia.

CSO: 4200/588

## BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

**POLICE BRIGADIER GENERAL DOCTOR SUBAGYO**--Police Lt Gen Anton Soedjarwo on Tuesday [8 November] installed Police Brigadier General Doctor Soebagyo in office as chief of Police Region XV/Sulawesi Utara-Tengah, replacing Police Brig Gen Dr Bobby Rahman. The ceremony took place in Manado. Brig Gen Bobby Rahman will be assigned as chief of Police Region II/North Sumatra, replacing Police Brigadier General Doctor Soenaryo, who had previously been deputy chief of Police Region VII/Metropolitan Jakarta. This position is presently held on a temporary basis by the chief of police in Jakarta. Brigadier General Soenaryo will be transferred to Central Java as chief of the police region there, replacing Police Major General Doctor Montolalu. For his part, Montolalu will be assigned to Police Headquarters in Jakarta as assistant for INTEL PAMPOL [political security intelligence], replacing Police Maj Gen Dr Imam Soekartono. It is not yet clear what position will be given to Imam Soekartono. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 Nov 83 p 8] 5170

**BRIGADIER GENERAL SOEGITO, COL SUPARMAN ACHMAD**--Major General Soeweno, commander of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserves Command], on 17 November 1983 received in his office a report on the change of commands from the commander of the combat command of the Air Defense Command [KOPUR LINUD] and the commander of the combat command of Combat Command II of KOSTRAD. The change of command involving the post of commander of the combat command of the Air Defense Command was carried out on 15 November 1983 at the headquarters of this command in Cilodong [West Java]. Brig Gen Feisal Tanjung, the former incumbent, who had held this position since 1 May 1981, transferred his command to Brigadier General Soegito, his replacement, who had previously been commander of Combat Command II of KOSTRAD. Brig Gen Feisal Tanjung had previously been commander of the Infantry Center of KOBANGDIKLAT [Army Education and Training Development Command] since 4 May 1983. The post of commander of Combat Command II was subsequently transferred on 16 November 1983 from Brigadier General Soegito, the former incumbent, to Col (Infantry) Suparman Achmad, who had previously been commander of Regiment 031 in Military Region III/17 August. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 22 Nov 83 p 6] 5170

**REAR ADM (RETIRED) KUSUMO SUTANTO**--Rear Adm (Retired) Kusumo Sutanto died on Saturday afternoon, 12 November 1983, at the PELNI [Indonesian National Navigation Company] Hospital on Jalan Jati Petamburan in Jakarta, following an illness. His

remains will be buried today [12 December] at the Tanah Kusir Cemetery in Jakarta Selatan, following a military ceremony. The deceased was born in Surakarta [Central Java] on 5 May 1925. He began his career in the Indonesian Navy at the beginning of the struggle for independence in 1945. Prior to entering the Navy, from August 1944 until September 1945 he was a teacher at the Higher Navigation School (SPT). His initial assignment in the Navy was at Pangkalan IV [Base IV] where he served from 1945 until 1950. He was then assigned as a liaison officer to the governor of East Java. During his service with the Navy, Rear Admiral Kusumo Sutanto served extensively on warships, including the "Tritan," the "Gadjah Mada," the "Hang Tuah," and the "Pattimura." Important positions he held in the Navy included the posts of assistant IV and assistant II to the Navy chief of staff. In 1972 he was chief of the G-IV staff at the Ministry of Defense and Security. He retired from active duty in the Navy on 1 June 1980. Decorations the deceased held included the Guerrilla Star, the 8-Year Service Medal, Independence War Medals I and II, the 8-Year Loyal Service Medal, the Jalasena Star Class III, Military Operations Medals I, II, and IV, the Wira Dharma Medal, the Satya Dharma Medal, the Dharma Pala Medal, the Dwija Sistha Medal, and the Founder of the Indonesian Armed Forces [Penegak] Medal. The deceased left a wife and four children. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 12 Dec 83 p 12] 5170

PROFESSOR DOCTOR ENGINEER ROOSSENSO--Prof Dr Engr Roosseno Soerjohadikoesoemo has stated: "I can speak harshly out of a pure and sincere heart, because I may only live another 5 years. And people know that I have no thoughts or interests in saying anything which is not true and honest. Therefore, I speak harshly because my love for my country seeks to achieve a still better position for it." These comments of his are not just a pipe dream. We don't know how many times he has proved the truth of this comment. The most recent time was in connection with his statement on the size of the commissions for government officials.

Truly, what he has said is not something new in Indonesia. People are attracted by what he says because there are still people who dare to say something which is true but don't try to make a stink about it. A member of Parliament said: "It is difficult to find someone who is 'quiet in terms of his intentions' at the present time. In other words, Roosseno's courage, firmness, and honesty can be regarded by the Indonesian people as expressing their innermost desires. One of our readers from Yogyakarta, in a letter to the editor, was only able to express the wish: 'Keep on fighting. We will defend you.'" When he saw this, Roosseno just laughed. He said: "He's mistaken. It is specifically you young people who must go on fighting. I am 75 already--what more do you want," he asked firmly.

His life history, as written in the biography which he is putting the finishing touches to, is an interesting story from the time he was born. At the time he was born on 2 August 1908, the Roosseno baby entered the world, wrapped in a caul [a membrane occasionally found wrapped around a child at the time of birth]. Roostamhadji, his father, was at the time the sub-regent of Madiun [East Java]. He immediately recalled the account of the birth of Brotoseno (Bima) in the wayang [Javanese popular opera] story. In the wayang story Bima was also born, wrapped in a caul. For that reason, the name of "Roos" (from his father) was joined to "Seno" from the name of the wayang character. Thus, the fourth son of five brothers was named Roosseno.

However, he gracefully denies that his courage in expressing his opinions is due to his having a name that includes part of Brotoseno's name. He declares: "For me, honesty is a principle. Therefore, there is no reason to be afraid of saying anything that is true."

Based on the stories about him and the autobiography which he is writing, his courage is no more than the result of the life's process which he has gone through. The story of his life, at least until he completed his studies at the Technische Hogeschool Bandung [Bandung Technical High School] or especially until he established residence in Jakarta in 1948, shows no sign that he had things easy. He says: "I began from a very low position. And I have lived my life in a very sincere way." It must be admitted that that is what made him what he is now.

Like other graduates from school, he was faced with two choices. First, serving the Netherlands Indies Government or going into some kind of small business. He says: "My intention was to move away from suffering and money difficulties. So I decided to go into small business." He was so engaged until he became acquainted with the chief of the irrigation department (the equivalent of a cabinet minister) in the Netherlands Indies Government.

During the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, from 1943-45 [as published], he was asked to return to the Technische Hogeschool Bandung and teach there. His love for knowledge must still have been present within him, in addition to making enough money to escape from poverty. That must also have made him play a role when Gadjah Mada University was established in 1945.

In 1949 Roosseno and his family were evacuated to Jakarta. He began again on his career from the very bottom. He says: "By living carefully, giving private lessons and teaching, I was able to make some money." Roosseno's activity in the Partai Indonesia Raya [Greater Indonesia Party] brought him to a high point as a cabinet minister. In the first cabinet of Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo in 1953, he was asked to be minister of public works and later was made minister of communications, replacing Abikusno. In 1955 he was entrusted with the post of minister of economic affairs, after he had occasion to resign from the Ali cabinet because of confusion within his party.

While he was busy with his position as a cabinet minister, he continued to teach. It is not surprising that finally the ITB [Bandung Technological Institute], where he had previously studied, gave him its highest university honors in 1976. Professor Doctor Engineer Sosrowinarso, who was the formal advocate of his being given the degree [promovendus] at the ceremony, said that it was proper to award him a doctoral degree because of his prestige in the scientific field, his services in the educational world, and his prestige among the people.

When his statement about commissions was denied, a member of Parliament stated how much he regretted this. First of all, it was not that the denial was completely without foundation. He was more inclined to try to understand why those who denied his statement were from the younger generation in Indonesia. The member of Parliament complained: "We members of the younger generation should learn as much as we can from the 'old man' and not just deny what he says."

Commenting on a separate occasion, Roosseno admitted that he was far more worried when he looked at the younger generation in Indonesia. He says: "Not just the university students, not just the young businessmen either, but all of those who only want things easy and quick. They show no determination in the ongoing struggle. But when you ask them where they're going, they have already let things run away with them." Asked what he meant by letting things run away with them, he pointed to the condition of society which is already oriented toward consumption. People have become the slaves of material things. And Roosseno is very sad about this.

He says: "For that reason, I never express regrets as if I were teaching a child." As his children admit, Roosseno was considered strict in raising his family.

That strictness, or more precisely, that firmness in teaching children he also applied to his pupils. Having taught at many universities, Roosseno is known for his strict sense of discipline. When the schedule calls for beginning the lecture at 7:00 am, no one is excused for being late. Damiyati, his youngest daughter, said: "Better to play hooky than be late."

Roosseno admits this himself. He says: "If I met a student who was lazy or late, I was pitiless. I used to say that it was better for him to become a laborer than to be an engineer." According to him, discipline from childhood is necessary for everyone. Without that, everything will go to pieces.

As to his concern about the younger generation, here is the newest story which we got from him. Roosseno said sadly: "Last night I was testing a student who wanted to be an engineer. I didn't know what to say to him. What was clear was that I was very concerned about him."

Completing the concern which fills the mind of the father of Indonesian concrete construction is the role of Indonesian engineers in the development program. In his own words he said: "I have turned out so many engineers. However, they just sit and watch the foreign engineers working right in front of them." He is really determined to do something about this.

All of the foregoing comments poured out of him after he had made a comparison with what he experienced when he was young. Both when he was a science student as well as when he was a successful businessman. In the course of his life he recalls many things in sharp contrast with the present situation.

The most vivid recollection, which he will never forget, was his almost complete failure to achieve his objectives when he was a child because of difficulties in paying for his school expenses. When he was a child, living in Madiun, he was astonished by the trains which often passed near his home. Not only that, he was also interested in the capacity of the bridge which crossed the Madiun River by the side of the railroad yard. This astonishment and amazement remained in his mind, settling and crystallizing into his personal goals.

It was only with difficulty that he completed his studies at the elementary school (Lagere School) and the MULO [vocational junior high school during the Dutch colonial period] in Madiun, as well as the AMS-B [high school during the

Dutch colonial period] in Yogyakarta. In addition to the threat of being dropped from school because his parents had difficulty in paying the fees, the long distance he had to travel to school wore him out.

The worst of the crisis involved in paying school fees came when he successfully completed the AMS-B school in Yogyakarta. He was not responsible for paying the fees, but Roosseno, who really applied himself to his studies, was the best student among those who graduated. Although he had successfully completed his studies, his father was quite unable to finance Roosseno's wish to continue his attendance at the Bandung Technical School. He had used up his pension as a retired sub-regent in paying the costs of his two elder brothers and his elder sister at the Bogor Veterinary School, at the STOVIA [medical school for Indonesian doctors during the colonial period], and at the European Women's Normal School in Jakarta.

In view of this critical situation Roosseno took the initiative to ask the Dutch colonial government for a scholarship. Hoping against hope, he waited in Madiun for about 6 months for a reply. And because he was a clever child, he received a favorable response. Without thinking much about it, he immediately left Madiun, full of confidence that Roosseno, an Indonesian "native," was ready and able to compete with Dutch children.

His great confidence in himself had never been tested before. When he was at school in Madiun and Yogyakarta, he had always been ahead of his classmates. Not only that, but Engr Zwaan, his science teacher, praised him in front of his class, saying: "Children, this is Roosseno, a clever child." Roosseno had no reaction but just remained silent and a little ashamed, out of pride. Pride because he was aware that he had "brains."

The 4 years he studied science in Bandung also brought memories which filled Roosseno with pride. In 1932 he was declared the best student. And, most important of all, Roosseno was the only "native" in the group of best students, which included 10 Dutch and one Chinese student. He won in a competition which he had organized and gained increasing confidence, which by now was well developed within himself. This was particularly the case when he recalled the praise which Professor Biezeno had expressed: "I thought previously that a Javanese could not grasp mechanical science. However, you have changed my views. I admire you and wish you well."

It is on the basis of this experience and background that he looks at the present situation. He says: "I am happy to have been able to see how things are now, although at the same time I am sad to see how things are at present."

There have been too many achievements in Roosseno's career to recount them, one by one. However, not many people know about the first building he constructed when he arrived in Jakarta in 1948. Roosseno says: "The Metropole movie theater and the Miss Cicih Building were my first construction jobs in Jakarta." The Metropole Building, which is now called the Megaria movie theater, was the best-known movie theater of its time. The Miss Cicih Building at present has become the Astra Building in Kramat Raya. For the residents of Jakarta at that time the two buildings cannot be separated in their memories from the long lines in front of these very well-known places of entertainment.

Recalling his own work creates a special mood for Roosseno. At least it helps him to forget his concerns about the future, and it certainly has its benefits. According to Toeti Heraty, his eldest daughter who is a psychologist and has a Ph D degree, her father still continues with his hobby of riding around on large motorcycles. This is a hobby which he has had since he was in school in Bandung. Perhaps this hobby will distract him from his presently depressed mood. Toeti added: "Often on Sunday mornings Daddy comes to my house on his motorcycle."

Of course, his greatest source of happiness is his success in raising six children, all of whom have obtained university degrees. Amalia Mulyono, his fifth child, said: "Where schools are concerned, you can't argue with him." However, they all know that their father is right about studying, not because they have all successfully completed their studies but because when they were young they had no wish to oppose him. Amalia added: "In our minds we thought the same way as Daddy did, that when you are in school, you must study sincerely and thoroughly." In other words, not only Roosseno is proud of the success of his children in school, but they are also proud of their father.

His children have varying memories of their father. Amalia Mulyono, who is an economist, considers that her father is not only honest but very straightforward as well. Amalia said: "He speaks frankly and is not concerned whether anyone likes what he says or is hurt by it." Toeti Heraty remembers other things. She says: "Daddy's straightforward attitude shows in his trusting and forgiving character." She adds: "We often fear that his straightforward attitude may be exploited by someone else."

Doctor Damiyati, his youngest child, thinks that his father is not as strict a person as some people believe. He said: "When I was preparing for my senior high school examinations, I didn't go to school for a month. In my father's mind the important thing was our attitude of responsibility, and that meant we had to graduate." Hannioto, Roosseno's only son who is now an architect, agrees with this view. He says: "In fact, Daddy is lucky to have children like us. We didn't make much trouble for our parents."

Even now, this practice of not making things difficult for their father is still followed by his children as a matter of routine. Amalia said: "We usually get together once a month, or when one of us has a birthday." This is also based on the close relations between the parents and their children. Damiyati says: "Daddy is very possessive toward us. I think that that can have a negative influence, but that's how it is. Fortunately, my husband is very understanding." According to Amalia, at times the children regret that their mother and father are not like parents in the movies. Amalia says: "Father and mother are not very close to their grandchildren."

He and his wife, whom he married in 1932, have six grown children and 18 grandchildren. Properly speaking, he should enjoy these blessings. However, his basic character does not remain still, and he continues to follow various forms of activity. Every day he leaves for work at 6:45 am and returns home at 6:45 pm. Toeti Heraty Noerhadi says: "His vitality is astonishing." He gently replies: "In fact I have no material problems. However, it is not the same for everyone. This has made it impossible for me to stand still."



Apparently, he not only dares to do things. The experience of a lifetime of suffering has tempered his soul, so that he is always criticizing and doing things. It is not surprising that there are those who love him. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Dec 83 pp 1, 6] 5170

**ADMIRAL SUDOMO**--After serving in the Armed Forces for 38 years, Admiral (Retired) Sudomo (57 years old) retired from the Navy yesterday [2 December]. The very simple retirement ceremony was marked by a very relaxed atmosphere, jokes, and a final inspection by Admiral Sudomo of a Navy unit at Navy Headquarters on Jalan Gunung Sahari in Jakarta.

In his final speech as a member of the Armed Forces, Sudomo, who was commander of the Security and Order Command for a long time, emphasized that the process of bringing the younger generation into positions of authority cannot be halted. The important thing, he said, was mental preparation. He joked: "For example, when I become a civilian, don't be surprised if I am picked up and brought to the police station because I am not carrying my identity card. And don't be surprised if you go to meet an official at the Ministry of Defense and Security and must wait for some time."

In addition, he advised his listeners to keep their minds young. He said: "To do this, according to present research, three conditions are required. Some people use medicinal herbs, for example herbal tea, or dig holes in the ground. Others use Javanese mystic philosophy or fast from Monday to Thursday. Or more importantly, they pay more attention to their sex life. Because there are people like that. If they don't get enough sex, they get a headache."

He continued: "Our lives are like wayang kulit performances [Javanese shadow drama], manipulated by a dalang [puppet master]. At times we play on a stage, like the wayang play at night, when we must fight. After that, we are put back in the box. It's the same way with us. After we serve for many years, we must retire because of the regulations. We have to accept that." He tossed out this advice jokingly.

Sudomo was born into the Martamihardja family. His father was an elementary schoolteacher. He was born in Malang on 20 September 1926. On 17 August 1945, when he was 19, he entered the Navy with the rank of lieutenant. Sudomo told KOMPAS and ANGKATAN BERSENJATA representatives yesterday [2 December]: "In the coming generation there won't be young officers 19 years of age. Now the graduates of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy are 22 or 23."

He became the sixth chief of staff of the Navy at age 43 and served in that capacity from 1969 to 1973. He joked: "I was chosen to be Navy chief of staff, not because I was clever but because in the Navy at the time there was no one else, and I had no competition." Sudomo was the youngest Navy chief of staff.

Later, at age 46, he became PANGKOPKAMTIB [commander of the Security and Order Command] and deputy commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, serving in this dual capacity until 1983. Sudomo is the only Navy officer who has served in so high a position outside the Navy. He said: "President Soeharto also once served as commander of the Security and Order Command." He continued with a laugh:

"For Navy officers this position is really something extraordinary, but for Army officers it is a normal assignment, because they hold many high positions."

For Sudomo his most memorable experience during his service in the Armed Forces was when he was commander of the Security and Order Command. He said: "Because this was something which was new for me, at the time. Furthermore, this was because I tried to prove that I could do a better job than an Army officer."

Another memorable impression of his service in the Security and Order Command was the relationship of this duty to national questions, involving social, cultural, political, economic, and defense and security aspects. He said: "All of these constitute many of the aspects of our life as a state and nation."

Sudomo recalled that when he was commander of the Security and Order Command and chairman of the Central Security Operation (OPSTIBPUS), he had the task of re-establishing order after the "Malari" disturbances in 1974, the general elections of 1977, the disturbances in Bandung, and the demonstrations in front of Parliament in 1978, which were followed by the suspension of student councils at all Indonesian universities. Another memory is the security operation involving the Warman and Imron movement and the 1982 general elections situation at Lapangan Banteng.

In fact, Admiral Sudomo retired 2 years ago. However, because his services were still needed, he was retained on active duty by the president until 1 November 1983.

Sudomo has his own view of women. He says: "Women had a decisive influence on my career. We still remember the stories about President Kennedy, President Eisenhower, and Admiral Horatio Nelson." According to Sudomo, these stories circulate about the role of women in the lives of high officials because of their connection with them. He said: "The higher a person rises to hold a high-ranking position, the more he is 'alone.' Women can bring us down, but they can also make us larger people. Therefore, our choice of a woman must be really careful," he added. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Dec 83 pp 1-9] 5176

PROFILES OF HARIMAN SIREGAR, SJAHRI--The two of them were really relieved at the decision by Attorney General Ismail Saleh, who postponed the implementation of their sentence while awaiting a decision by the president on their request for a pardon. However, what are Dr Hariman Siregar and Doctor Sjahrir really doing in their daily lives, almost 10 years after the "Malari" affair of 1974 took place?

Doctor Sjahrir began an interview with a KOMPAS representative on 14 November, saying: "Of course, I am very grateful to the attorney general, the people, and the press, who have helped us." Sjahrir says that, as an Indonesian, he loves our nation and country. When he returned from studying at Harvard University in July 1983, the former student leader, who had been known by the nickname "Ji'il," looked for something to do which would contribute to national development.

In cooperation with a number of others Sjahrir is currently preparing scientific books for publication, among others a book on the cultivation of the cassava plant (Manihot Utilissima) in Java and food crop policy. He also writes often

for the mass media, including analyzing economic indicators needed in dealing with poverty in a developing country like Indonesia.

In addition Sjahrir maintains close contacts with a number of scholarly institutions. He says he is working as a consultant on large-scale development projects. He states: "Basically, I am trying to work for the development of this country. I have always loved my country."

At present he spends his time handling a number of projects and is involved in the publication of scientific books. When he was a student in the United States, Sjahrir was an assistant to a professor who was a consultant on "Community Policy for Developing Countries." When he returned to Indonesia, he tried to channel the theory and knowledge he had acquired into development activity in this country. He says: "I am trying to do something for my country."

After the Malari affair occurred, Sjahrir was initially detained and held from 17 January 1974 to 20 November 1977. At the beginning of December 1977 Sjahrir married Kartini. In fact, he had been accepted as a student at Harvard University before the Malari affair exploded on 15 January 1974, but his studies at Harvard were postponed because he was arrested. In June 1978 he left for the United States, together with his new wife.

Pandu, their first child, was born overseas in May 1979. Then Gita, their daughter, was born in October 1981. Sjahrir had occasion to return to Indonesia in 1980. He said: "The problem was that the scholarship from the Ford Foundation was only for a master's degree."

After a short stay in Indonesia Sjahrir returned to the United States to continue his studies in the Ph D program. Finally, he graduated with a doctorate in economic policy in May 1983. While engaged in his studies at Harvard, Sjahrir worked as an assistant lecturer and consultant. Recently, the LP3ES [Institute for Economic and Social Research, Education, and Information] stated that it was prepared to publish Sjahrir's thesis in an Indonesian language edition. The doctor said: "So I am really busy." During his studies at Harvard he met and became friendly with a Philippine democratic leader, the late Benigno Aquino.

His present level of activity gives him no time to recall the Malari affair, which is under consideration by the Supreme Court. Sjahrir was surprised when suddenly the mass media published a report on the decision of the Supreme Court regarding Hariman, which was later followed by a decision regarding Aini Chalid and himself. "My two sons and daughter don't know anything about the Malari affair. If I have to serve the rest of my sentence, I don't know how I will explain it to them," he said.

However, he is very thankful that it was possible to postpone carrying out the sentence.

Wearing a brown T-shirt, light brown long trousers, and brown shoes without socks, Hariman Siregar looked tired that afternoon. He said, as he invited a KOMPAS representative into his office: "I'm sorry. Didn't I promise to see you?"

Having graduated from medical school 6 years ago, Hariman, who also has the title of "Haji," [he has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.] later worked as a doctor in a community health center in the Kalibata area for 6 months. He said with a laugh: "Oh, it's very nice there. The work is divided among patients who can only pay in coins."

Treating patients who don't have much money means that Hariman not infrequently spends money from his own pocket. He says: "I couldn't stand doing anything else. Usually, I give them some money to get medicine at the RSCM [community hospital]." He added: "I also have many patients at the hospital."

After working at the community health center, Hariman then works at the Jakarta Regional Health Service as a volunteer doctor. Hariman, who is the father of a 10 year old son, said: "I am still planning to open a medical practice." Up to the present his patients have been limited to his friends.

He is the fourth child in a family of seven brothers and sisters. It is only in the afternoon that a visitor can meet him at his office. He said, speaking of his wife: "I have to treat Yanti." There is a tone of sadness when he mentions her name.

Every morning Hariman takes his wife for a walk. Hariman is the son of Kalisati Siregar, a retired employee of the Department of Trade. He said: "In the past we often went to Ancol. She really needs the sea air and the peaceful atmosphere there."

He married Sriyanti, the full name of his wife, in 1972. "At the time Yanti was still in fifth year at the Faculty of Psychology. Then we had our own goals. I would become a specialist in pediatrics, and she would become a children's psychologist. With our plans we were a kind of play group." Hariman was born in Sidempuan, North Sumatra.

However, Yanti became ill. At the time, Hariman was under detention. He said: "She became like a child." Since Hariman was released, he has spent much of his time treating his wife.

He said: "Now she is much better. That means that she can sit in front of the TV for a time, and she has more orderly sleeping periods."

He has tried various kinds of treatment. However, when he took her to the Netherlands, the doctors there said that Yanti will not recover. He said: "I don't know. Clearly, her mind has been disturbed. The only thing is, I don't know what part of her mind is affected," he added.

Beside taking care of his wife and working as a volunteer doctor, this doctor who is a mainstay of the soccer team of the IDI (Indonesian Medical Association), also has a small business. He said: "We serve those who need to have articles clipped from newspapers and magazines." The seven people on the staff clip the articles. He added: "The clippings are from all the newspapers in Indonesia. Many people use our services." Up to the present, there are 34 subscribers to the service.

Hariman said of the four-story building on Jalan Lautze, where his office is located: "I inherited this building from my father." The two lower floors are rented out. He said: "They're rented to friends of mine."

In the course of a chat that day Hariman did not raise the question of a pardon or the Malari affair. In answer to a question he said: "That's all over. I have forgotten it. Put that off to the side. I didn't ask for this to happen."

In connection with the decision by the Supreme Court on the rest of the sentence which he must serve, this only son of his parents said: "I was urged by my grandmother and my grandfather to go to Japan. The truth is that Professor Sarbini needs an operation for his cataracts."

Reza, his son, is in fifth grade at the Budi Waluyo elementary school. Hariman says: "Previously, he didn't want to be close to his mother. Now he's gotten used to her." It seems that this first grandson of the family of Prof Sarbini Somawinata is closer to his grandfather and grandmother than to his own parents.

Hariman said: "I would like to operate a clinic [NIP] and would like to return to school. I would like to become a specialist in pediatrics." If it turns out that Hariman must serve the rest of his sentence, the only thing he thinks about is the condition of his son and his wife. He said softly: "Yanti is so dependent on me and on her mother."

He spends the rest of his time reading. Any other activities? He answered: "Every Saturday I go to Kuningan. We have a soccer club there and also have a boxing ring in Pasar Baru. The two activities are given the name 'Betah' [endurance]," he said.

Chess is also one of his hobbies. He is the manager of the South West Persia Club and a left wing back on the IDI soccer team. He said: "I was the manager of the chess team when it went to New Zealand in 1978 and to the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] Grand Master's Match in 1980."

5170

CSO: 4213/138

## INDONESIA

### BRIEFS

FALINTIL NEUTRALIZES AGGRESSORS--According to a communique quoted by the Angolan [Press] agency, the FALINTIL neutralized the objectives of Indonesia which "tried to isolate the various contingents of the liberation forces that were scattered throughout the territory of East-Timor, in order thus to be able to destroy the liberation army of East-Timor." The FALINTIL, according to the communique, "in the central sector of East Timor killed 12 enemy soldiers, destroying and capturing much Indonesian military equipment, and they took various prisoners from the invading army, including two sergeants." "Near the border," the communique states, "the FALINTIL in various attacks against Indonesian posts killed 17 soldiers of the Jakarta regime and also captured some military equipment." At the end of December--according to the communique --"the Maubere guerrillas attacked Indonesian positions in the coffee-growing zones of Tato and Fatubessi, extending their radius of operations all the way to Balibo, on the northern border." The communique also related information from Indonesian sources to the effect that the Jakarta military hospital is presently "full of casualties and that the war continues in East Timor"; hospital patients are not allowed to receive visitors. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 29 Jan 84 p 1, supplement] 5058

CSO: 3442/292

## DK ATTACKS IN INTERIOR QUESTIONED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Jacques Bekaert: "Khmer Whodunnit Takes Shape"]

## [Text]

DID the national army of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge) really occupy Siem Reap and Battambang? Did it launch a series of attacks on Kompong Thom? And what happened in Pursat earlier this month?

Here are some good, clear questions. The answers as of now are not as precise.

And of course the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (the official name of the political branch of the Khmer Rouge) has, to say the least, a serious credibility problem.

The short answer to all the above questions, and others to follow, is "yes and no." The resistance has staged some spectacular attacks and has harassed the Vietnamese. But many of the claims are gross exaggerations.

Are Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in trouble? What are the nationalists doing? The answers are still unclear, because so little reliable information is available.

The claim that resistance troops briefly occupied the town of Siem Reap got space in newspapers all over the world. Probably encouraged by such publicity, the NADK claimed in less than three weeks to have inflicted extensive damage to Vietnamese sup-

plies in successful attacks on important provincial cities like Kompong Thom (no less than three times between January 16 and February 18), Battambang (February 12), Pursat (at the beginning of February) and Stoeung near Kompong Thom in mid-February. A Phnom Penh suburb was also allegedly attacked a few days ago.

But at the same time came the report from a group of Western tourists to Siem Reap shortly after the attack: they saw nothing.

Experts from the UN's Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) were in Battambang on February 15 and claimed everything was normal. Who can you believe? What is true?

At least some elements of the recent military claims have been confirmed. Others appear to be hardly more than propaganda or exaggeration.

The most precise information regards the attack on Siem Reap. One source, a longtime resident of Kampuchea with a good knowledge of the city and extensive sources in the resistance, was even able to provide a sketch map of the events that took place during the night of January 26-27.

Elements from the 980th NADK division (based in the Phnom Koulén region, a traditional Khmer Rouge stronghold) moved toward the city from the forest. They numbered 250 to 300 men. Their objective was one of the two branches of the forward headquarters of Vietnamese division 479, based in Kralanh but also east of Siem Reap in O Reach, about 1.5 kilometres from the city proper.

## ROAMING

Behind the Grand Hotel were several Vietnamese warehouses and a fuel depot for the armoured reserve of the 26th brigade.

Using 82mm mortars the NADK destroyed the depot. Crossing a little river and Highway No. 6, elements of the 980th division reached the edge of Siem Reap. No independent source has yet claimed the resistance fully occupied the city, but rather that they roamed through part of the town, looking for Vietnamese.

A Khmer refugee from a small village about 25 kilometres east of Siem Reap who recently arrived in Nong Samet

went through the town a few days after the attack. He says he saw 100 houses burned down.

Inhabitants he talked to told him the town had been attacked by the Khmer Rouge, and that several people had died in the fire, including some children. The refugee added that NADK troops have long been active in the area and he was not surprised by the events of Siem Reap.

Nationalist troops at the same time attacked a market (Duam Sva) in Prouk District, 20 kilometres from Siem Reap. One source claims these were members of the Moulinaka group (members of the National Sihanoukist Army, known as ANS). Another source thinks the nationalists could have been guerrillas from the "Black Eagle" group (Ontrea Khmau), which is attached to the ANS.

American diplomatic sources do not deny existence of aerial pictures of the Siem Reap attack. And military sources claim 20 to 30 Vietnamese soldiers died in Siem Reap and O Reach, with 40 to 60 wounded. NADK casualties are not known.

It is not clear whether 120mm mortars were actually used in Siem Reap. The Khmer Rouge possess such weapons, but the weight (300 kilogrammes) may prevent their use during hit-and-run operations. The 82mm mortar, however, is widely used in Kampuchea by every army involved. The weapon was first designed in the Soviet Union in 1937, has a range of three kilometres, a weight of 60 kilos and its Chinese version is part of the arsenal of the three resistance factions.

Much less precise information is available on other operations mentioned above, most of which are further from the Thai border.

But there is little doubt about the reality of at

least one attack on Kompong Thom. During the night of January 16-17 a company of engineers from the 476th Vietnamese division was attacked. But who did it?

There is serious doubt the action was a Khmer Rouge one. Some say it could have been nationalists from the Sihanoukist army. Others — and this is somewhat more plausible — that it was actually carried out by members of the 4th division of the Heng Samrin army.

## ROCKETS

Two regiments from the elite 9th Vietnamese division, based in the Pursat region, have been dispatched to Kompong Thom. Apparently they are still there, even if during the dry season they are normally assigned to the border area.

It seems also that Battambang airport was hit by rockets on February 12. The NADK claims its troops occupied the town but, so far there is not a single confirmation of this.

For its part, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said soldiers from the 223rd battalion, led by commander Im Revuth, infiltrated Battambang on February 11 from 1 to 3 a.m.

KPNLF sources claim 18 Vietnamese were killed, and a rice warehouse, four fuel depots and a truck destroyed. The NADK also claims to have destroyed four fuel tanks.

On February 15 a team of FAO experts arrived in Battambang. The head of the delegation, GVK Rao, had been in Kampuchea twice before. With him were two French experts and one Japanese observer. According to them there was no extra security and they saw no traces of damages.

Military presence was heavier at Pochentong airport (Phnom Penh) than at Battambang, they said.

The Indian Charge d'Affaires in Phnom Penh, J.C. Sharma, who went to Battambang with the FAO group, asked to visit a jute mill some 10 kilometres outside the city. He was given a jeep with no special protection. There was "no perceptible sign of hesitation" in allowing him to go, a source said.

As far as Pursat is concerned, information is extremely vague. It seems a field hospital located 13 kilometres west of the city was attacked recently. There have been rumours about the attack in Phnom Penh.

"It will take a while before we know for sure what took place in Kompong Thom, Battambang and Pursat," a Western expert says. "We have to wait until refugees arrive at the border and we must be able to talk to them before they are subject to stories by other refugees or resistance groups which tend to distort the accuracy of their own recollections."

That the NADK has been active recently is obvious. That their claims are exaggerated seems also beyond doubt. Having a much better propaganda machine than the other two main resistance factions, they like to appropriate any act of sabotage or any attack against Vietnamese troops inside Kampuchea.

While it is true that lately the nationalists have concentrated mostly on political and propaganda work in the Kampuchean villages, they also have moved their military forces much further than ever before.

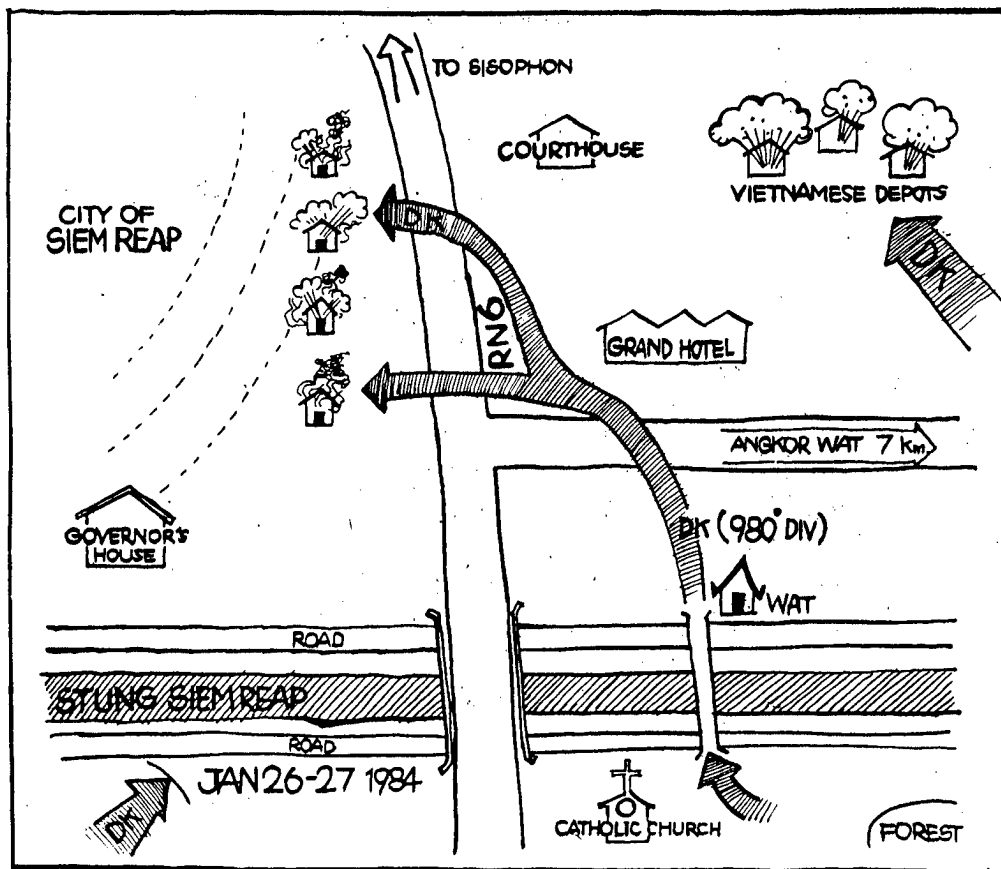
"To go to the Tonle Sap (lake) from the border is surprisingly easy today," a nationalist leader said. "We have noticed the Vietnamese army is a lot less visible in the countryside than it used to be. The Vietnamese for whatever reason stay more in cities and in their bases."



Eastern European sources have conceded, in private, that indeed the "Vietnamese are facing some problems in Kampuchea."

A military expert who recently toured the border camps noticed a more important number of NADK wounded, a clear sign of increased activities.

What does emerge from the still somewhat scattered picture of recent military events inside Kampuchea is an impression that the resistance is growing. It does not mean the end of the war in Kampuchea. It could mean, though, that nothing is irreversible.



CSO: 4200/585

## BRIEFS

RUBBER EXPLOITATION--Phnom Penh, 17 Feb (SPK)--An agreement on bilateral cooperation in rubber exploitation was signed between Kampuchea and Vietnam not long after the signing of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. Since then many Vietnamese experts and a large quantity of equipment have been sent to help Kampuchea restore rubber plantations which were almost completely destroyed under the Pol Pot regime. As a result, the rubber plantations at Memot, Kompong Cham called "solidarity company" have started production. In April 1983, the general rubber departments of Kampuchea and Vietnam concluded another protocol on economic cooperation. So far, Vietnam's general rubber department has sent to its Kampuchean counterpart 2 million bowls for tapping latex and helped treat 2,000 metric tons of crepe rubber and install replacement parts and other equipment for rubber exploitation in addition to helping restore the rubber processing plant at Russei Kev in Phnom Penh. Vietnam will help build several processing workshops in the Chamka Andong and Memot rubber plantations for the 1983-1984 period. Through the same cooperation agreement, many Kampuchean cadres, specialized workers, and technicians have been trained and 15 capable cadres have been sent for further study in Vietnam. [Summary] [BK200430 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0439 GMT 17 Feb 84]

VIENTIANE NEWS AGENCY MEETING--Phnom Penh, 2 Mar (SPK)--A conference of directors general of Kampuchean, Lao, and Vietnamese news agencies will be held soon in Vientiane. The delegation of the Kampuchean news agency led by its director general, Em Saman, left Pochentong [Phnom Penh Airport] on Thursday (1 March) to attend this conference. [Text] [BK020528 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 2 Mar 84]

CSO: 4219/30

REAGAN COMPARED UNFAVORABLY TO CARTER

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Dong Hen: "Washington's Bellicose Foreign Policy and Reactionaries"]

[Text] Foreign policy is one of the primary levers of the American imperialists in the implementation of their counterrevolutionary global strategy. The goal of the present foreign policy which cannot be kept secret is to resume a global role. Reagan, the 40th president of the United States, himself announced openly that "the United States must lead the world and must expand U.S. capitalism around the world" (the State of Union address on 25 January 1983).

Carrying out this goal is closely related to efforts to compete militarily with the USSR and for stubborn preparation for a new world war. It is a threat to world peace. All mankind witnesses the extremely dangerous and costly arms race that Washington espouses in terms of strategic nuclear weapons as well as ordinary weapons on land, sea, and in the air.

When Ronald Reagan became president the business of the big military weapons merchants of the U.S. and also of the Western world began to boom. The United States feverishly emphasizes improving weapons emplacement for its allies in the Far East, Pacific, and NATO areas, and wishes to turn ASEAN into a new military alliance in Southeast Asia. The United States sent its forces to Lebanon, and to shamelessly seize Grenada, a small country with only 111,000 people.

The Reagan administration not only continues the closing off and threatening of Cuba and Nicaragua, but has also sent its forces into Central America, increasing tensions even more.

The true nature of the U.S. thirst for war in foreign policy can be seen most clearly in its stubbornness in deploying Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. It is a serious threat to the peace-loving nations in the area. It is a risky plan that is meant to push the Western European people into a dangerous situation.

The leading imperialist nations have become murderers and the greatest destroyers on earth. They have become dangerous enemies of the revolution and national

liberation because of the Reagan administration which is a supporter and close ally of the international reactionary forces that are the most bellicose of the most savage dictatorial fascists, e.g., the Israeli warlords, racial discrimination in South Africa, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and the dictatorial Pinochet regime in Chile.

The collaboration between Washington and Beijing is a most obscene criminal act. It demonstrates their serious support of "Democratic Kampuchea" which murdered 3,314,768 Kampucheans to the world's horror. They also continue working directly and indirectly against the revolution of the three nations in Indochina by arousing ASEAN to demonstrate rebellion to the three nations in Indochina.

When compared with the foreign policy of the previous administration or of previous U.S. presidents, especially Jimmy Carter, basically nothing has changed. However, Ronald Reagan has different ways of doing things that are more comprehensive, deeper, more savage, and more inhuman. Reagan has changed Jimmy Carter's policy to "increase tension and confrontation with the USSR" and has done its best to confront the USSR and the socialist countries. The Reagan administration propagandizes and deceives to cover up its actions, e.g., they pretend to be concerned with peace and happiness for mankind and they pretend to hold serious talks with the Soviets on arms reduction and arms limitation. However, the truth is that they only want to take advantage of using these negotiations as a coverup and to turn world opinion in another direction. Moreover, they use propaganda machinery to slander others even though they did the [same thing] themselves, e.g., using poison gas in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the recent case of the South Korean civilian airliner, etc.

No matter how base their schemes or sharp their tools are, the disagreements and weaknesses of U.S. foreign policy [words missing].

The fact that u.s. foreign policy is a great odds with the trend of the times is the primary and most basic conflict. The USSR and other socialist countries have become a strong wall for world peace. Many of the USSR's initial proposals for peace have been widely supported around the world. The peace movement in Western Europe has grown greatly. The total number of democratic and socialist peace forces absolutely exceeds the imperialist forces. Now the United States must confront the struggle of many developing countries that have gathered themselves together in the nonaligned movement. The world is now tilting toward peace, arms reduction, and the things we need, and sees peace and working together as important instead of war.

The second obvious conflict is between the American imperialists and their allies regarding economic interests where the Western countries refused to obey the prohibition against sending materials for the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline. Western Europe refused to speak to distort the truth for Washington in the case of the crash of the South Korean passenger airliner. Many Western countries condemned the military deployment of U.S. missiles. Only England, Italy, and West Germany follow Washington's plan.

The third conflict is between Washington's big plan and actual ability that is becoming increasingly limited. This demonstrates that the U.S. economy which is the [basis] of foreign policy is critical as never before and is being dragged out as never before since the second world war. Will anyone dare to provide assurance? Will anything be able to guarantee when the crisis will be improved?

The fourth conflict is within the United States itself, and it is becoming increasingly serious. The American Congress will not go along with the arms race, and the American people and social classes are opposed to the risky policy of the administration. The more serious the arms race is, the more difficult will be the standard of living for the American people. Now the number of unemployed has increased to over 11 million people.

On looking back over three years ago, many international observers think that U.S. foreign policy is bellicose and reactionary, and that it is a backward and shortsighted policy. U.S. public opinion has expressed concern over the extremely dangerous arms race policy toward military involvement which is steadily deepening in Central America, the Middle East, and other areas for the Reagan administration because of the painful lessons they learned from the Indochinese war that remain in the memory of the American people, and they do not want it to happen again.

9884

CSO: 4206/73

# CHAMPASSAK DISTRICT PARTY CHIEF ASSESSES SITUATION AT CONGRESS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by S. Malathong: "The Starting Point of Sanasomboun District's Struggling Goals"]

[Excerpts] On that day the bit club in Sanasomboun District, Champassak Province, was carefully and beautifully decorated with the party flag, pictures of Karl Marx and [Friedrich] Engels, and slogans on blue cloth that hailed the party. This was the day that Sanasomboun District people of all classes cheerfully welcomed the historic congress of the district party committee which was gloriously opened, and which was attended by 71 party committee members from the base and by representatives from various sections.

In the district party committee's political report Comrade Peu Keobudda, secretary of the district party committee, pointed out that Sanasomboun District is located in the northern part of Champassak Province. Throughout the district there is a total area of 78,000 hectares; 29,951 hectares are forest and 14,653 hectares are agricultural. There is a total of 6 cantons, 84 villages, and 39,944 people who primarily engage in rice-growing. The people of ethnic groups are all patriotic and diligent, and have achieved a great victory in many aspects in carrying out the third year plan of the 5-year plan of the government. For example, they destroyed many aspects of the enemies' schemes and achieved good production each year, and were able to meet their obligations to the government (paying agricultural taxes) according to the expected plan.

In past years (1981-83) there has been expansion of the economy and agriculture, and the improvement and setting up of agricultural co-op units has progressed. Sanasomboun District was able to become self-sufficient in terms of food supply. The ricefield area was increased by 487 hectares; incomes was increased gradually. Advanced techniques were used in production in many localities; for example, the Na Long and Kili Canton agricultural co-op units were able to increase their income as much as 200 kg per hectare when compared with that for 1982. Agricultural co-op units have been improved throughout the district, and 41 agricultural co-op units were set up. In 35 villages there are 2,167 families, 12,144 people, and 3,552.51 hectares of cultivation area. For 1981-83 the wet rice production capacity was 1.8 tons per hectare on the average. The total production was 49,025 tons or 661 kg per capita.

In the area of public health they set up and expanded 8 hospitals, including one district hospital, 6 canton hospitals, and one agricultural hospital. There were 35 doctors, including 5 mid-level doctors. They trained 114 village health combatants. This has decreased sickness and gradually wiped out superstitious beliefs.

9884

CSO: 4206/73

PRK AMBASSADOR ATTENDS NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION IN LUANG PRABANG

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Luang Prabang Masses Celebrate PRK National Day"]

[Text] On 19 January the Luang Prabang provincial administrative committee along with the PRK embassy in Laos held a joyful get-together to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the PRK National Day (7 January 1979 to 7 January 1984) and over 900 cadres, government employees, workers, soldiers and police and the people in Luang Prabang provincial capital participated.

Honored guests who joined this rally were Mr Vongphet Saiger Ya Chongtua of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee; Brig Gen Khampha Chareunphonmisai of the party Central Committee and the military command of the northern region; Mr Kou Souvannamethi, assistant chairman of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association; Mr Khamma Phomkong, a committee member of the organization for the month of solidarity with the PRK 5th anniversary National Day celebration; Mr Souvandi Phommali, provincial administrative committee chairman; and many representatives of provincial party committees, provincial administrative committees, mass organizations, and cadres from different places.

Mr Nguon Phonsiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also honorably attended this gathering.

During the rally Mr Souvandi Phommali and Mr Nguon Phonsiphon took turns making speeches. Both of them pointed out the victory on 7 January, the most significant historic day when the fraternal and persistent Kampuchean people were saved from the genocidal disaster of the murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khet Samphon, who were the henchmen of the Beijing expansionists. The seventh of January was the day the Kampuchean people stepped up to a new era of national independence and true freedom. Mr Nguon Phonsiphon pointed out the all-around achievements of the Kampuchean people in the 5-year period in national defense and in building a new life. No enemies can destroy and reverse the present situation in Kampuchea. On the contrary, the standard of living of the Kampuchean people is steadily improving, and the PRK's influence in the international arena is steadily increasing.



Both of them also reminded everyone to see the tremendous crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphon in the terrifying and inhuman murder of over three million Kampuchean people. They not only committed genocide against the people physically, but also destroyed their ideology.

Both expressed their utmost happiness to see the fraternal relations, special militant solidarity, and the all-around cooperation between the parties, governments, and the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea that have long been carried on and that have been expanding unceasingly, as well as the special solidarity and the all-around cooperation between Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam.

On this occasion the rally unanimously displayed solidarity, wholeheartedly supported the fraternal PRK's national defense and construction, and warned the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries to stop supporting the tripartite coalition government of the Khmer reactionaries.

Prior to this, on 18 January 1984, the ceremony organizing committee had organized a speech by Mr Nguon Phonsiphon at the mid-level teacher training school No 2 in Luang Prabang Province. There was a total of over 800 people who were representatives of different offices and organizations, and students, Buddhist monks, scholars, and people in Luang Prabang provincial capital who attended. Mr Nguon Phonsiphon reminded everyone of the savage crimes and the terrifying murders committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khien Samphan cliques of monks, women, parents and small children along with the destruction of Buddhist monasteries and houses. He also pointed out basic achievements in political, military, economic, cultural, social, etc, aspects. This has steadily improved the standard of living in terms of materials and spirit of the Kampuchean people. The fame and influence of the PRK in the international arena is being boosted unceasingly. On the seventeenth of the same month the ceremony committee opened a photography exhibition of the PRK at the provincial photography exhibition which was attended by over 2,000 viewers.

The photography exhibit demonstrated the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan cliques. It showed the heritage of the brave fight of the army and the Kampuchean people who gained victory in defending and constructing the nation throughout the preceding 5-year period.

9884

CSO: 4206/73

PRK AMBASSADOR TOURS SAVANNAKHET ON NATIONAL DAY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Jan 84 pp 1,2

[Article: "Solidarity and Friendship: PRK National Day Celebration in Savannakhet"]

[Text] From 21 to 24 January the committee responsible for the PRK National Day celebration and the PRK embassy in Laos along with the party committee and the Savannakhet provincial administrative committee carried out solidarity and friendship month activities in a joyful celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the PRK National Day in the province.

Travelling to join the celebration in Savannakhet Province were Mr Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice and assistant chairman of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association, Mr Khamma Phomkong, assistant chief of the LPRPCC propaganda and training committee and a member of the committee responsible for the celebration of the PRK Fifth Anniversary National Day, and Mr Nguon Phonsiphon, the PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

During the solidarity and friendship month activities in Savannakhet Province the committee joined the big rally ceremony, a ceremony opening a photography exhibition, and a week of films about the victories and the revival of the Kampuchean people in the past five years after freeing themselves from the murderous and genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime on 7 January 1979. Besides this work the party committee and the administrative committee of Savannakhet Province also organized a rally to listen to his Excellency Ambassador Nguon Phonsiphon's speech. Mr Bounngang Volachit of the LPRP Central Committee, the provincial party secretary, the chairman of the Savannakhet provincial administrative and party committees, the provincial administrative committee, those responsible for sections and offices of enterprises, and the people of ethnic groups in the provincial capital all participated in the ceremony.

After listening to the speeches, viewing the movies and the photography exhibition, and attending the big rally, the cadres and the party members along with the people of all levels who attended all deeply understood and were satisfied with the fraternal Kampuchean people who have succeeded in victories through the last five-year period. Since 1979 the Kampuchean people have put in all of their sweat plus great and efficient assistance from the fraternal countries both near and far worldwide. They immediately got rid of the serious difficulties left by the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan. The Kampuchean

people throughout the country under the capable leadership of the KPRP led by Comrade Heng Samrin have revived their new life filled with progress and expansion. The economic base has been actively revived, especially agricultural production, which was highly achieved. They were filled with hope and confidence in their own strength. The starvation left by the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary was completely eliminated. Education, culture, public health, and social work have been improved rapidly. Meanwhile, a great deal of the masses who participated still hate the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime which was the obedient henchman of the Beijing expansionists. In the past five years they destroyed and reversed the beloved fatherland of the Kampuchean people to a sea of blood and tears, and shamelessly carried out genocide on the Kampuchean people. As a result, the Kampuchean people of all social classes experience the darkest situation as never before occurred in the history of humanity.

9884

CSO: 4206/75

LOCAL DIGNITARIES ATTEND NORTHERN REGION COMMAND LPA ANNIVERSARY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Jan 84 pp 1,3

[Article: "Northern Region Military Command Celebrates LPA 35th Anniversary"]

[Text] On the morning of 20 January the northern region military command along with the Luang Prabang provincial administrative committee held an enthusiastic celebration of the LPA 35th anniversary (20 January 1949-20 January 1984). There were over 7,000 military officers and enlisted men and police officers and enlisted men along with combatants, government employees, workers, cadres, students, intellectuals, and the people near the provincial capital who attended.

Honored guests who were present at this rally were Mr Vongphet Saikeuya chongtoua of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, Brigadier General Khampha Chaleunphonmisai of the party Central Committee and northern region military commander, and Mr Souvandi Phommali, chairman of the provincial administrative committee, along with many invited guests.

On this occasion, Brigadier General Khampha Chaleunphonmisai read the order of the Ministry of Defense for raising the daily consciousness of all military officers and enlisted men so they will be ready for fighting against all harmful actions of the Beijing expansionists who collaborate with the imperialists and other reactionary forces in a timely manner.

Later, Mr Vongphet Saikeuya chongtoua gave a speech and pointed out the expansion of the LPA from the liberation until the period of defending and constructing the socialist country. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP the LPA has now become a modern army and efficient in fighting. It has been effectively assisted and supported by the SRV and the PRK, as well as by the army of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

9884

CSO: 4206/75

VIENTIANE PARTY SECRETARY NOTES DEVELOPMENTS IN MONG DISTRICT

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Jan 84 pp 1,4

[Article: "Vientiane Provincial Party Committee Secretary Encourages Production Base in Hom District"]

[Text] On 15 January Comrade Khamphai Oundala, secretary of the Vientiane provincial party committee, together with the cadres concerned went to promote production, especially the construction of a model rural district in Hom District. Now the Nam Hom dam is under construction in order to build a small 30 kW hydropower plant financed by the government plus the people's labor. When it is finished it will provide light for the people's houses and serve in agricultural production areas, animal raising, rice mills, lumber mills, etc.

On this occasion, the comrade secretary of the Vientiane provincial party spoke with over 300 cadres and Mong in two cantons, Pha Lavek and Phou Ngou.

Comrade Bounngong Sisongblong, a member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Hom District party committee, participated in the conversations. In Comrade Khamphai Oundala's talk, first of all he expressed happiness and wholeheartedly praised the cadres, military men, and the Hom District people who have been doing defense work and economic construction, and who have been steadily and unceasingly improving the standard of living of the people. He also pointed out the important policy concerning work improvement and the support of socialist collective labor techniques.

In order to achieve the 1984 plan he asked all Mong people to increase their solidarity with the party and government, to emulate each other to actively pay agricultural taxes, and to sell rice to the government. Another thing he mentioned was to pay special attention to the improvement of the local administrative committee, to build and strengthen the grassroots party chapter, to improve and increase national defense and security, to get involved with dry-season crop cultivation, and to prepare for wet rice growing on a basis leading farmers to walk victoriously on the path of the socialist collective style of living.

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CSO: 4206/75

CHAMPASSAK BORDER DISTRICT POPULATION, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, HOSPITAL

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Dao Don Khong: "Don Khong Island Nowadays"]

[Excerpts] Don Khong Island is where the district office is located. It is called Khong District and it is a large district in Champassak Province consisting of 13 cantons, 132 villages, and a population of 53,899, including 28,736 women. There are 10,583 families and 9,108 houses. A majority of the people engage primarily in rice-growing, with fishing and gardening as secondary occupations.

Khong District has now changed from a land with dense forests and fierce tigers into a rice-growing land of 13,561.32 hectares, including the revival of deserted ricefields and the opening up of new ricefields. Now the people are joining agricultural coops of which there are 75 units, 33 production units, 2,776 families and 18,812 people districtwide. These include 49 firmly organized agricultural coop units. These coops are in a transition period which is an evolution of the testing of patriotism and love for the new regime and the love of learning. Although there were difficulties in leadership and management, they all endured. They learned on the job. Many units are advancing to becoming good models. By being the owners of the farmers' ricefields all over the district the 1983 production was increased by 24,410,376 tons.

Meanwhile, in order to supply the people with materials as befits the idea that trade must be a spearhead, the trade network has now been widely expanded throughout Khong District to 29 locations in all cantons. Of these, 15 belong to coops and 6 are collectives. Trade in each place is well-guided and led, work techniques are improved, and the two linkages are carried out between traders and farmers. Trade supplies a great deal of indispensable items of daily use for farmers, and the farmers determinedly carry out their obligations to the country, i.e., they voluntarily paid 982,629.6 kg of the 1983 agricultural tax to the government, a 14.93 percent increase when compared with last year's. Moreover, they also sold 1,417,958 tons of their surplus family rice to the government.

Along with the construction of the economic and agricultural base, last year banking expanded unceasingly. In the district there is one bank branch where cash was distributed and managed in the past year. Besides carrying out basic

specialized tasks, they also mobilized soldiers, cadres, and the people to deposit 92,222 kip. The banking business succeeded in its duty of managing the budget for goods expenses. They also have 218,805 kip of revenues.

In order to effectively implement the Posts and Telecommunications regulations concerning the sending and distribution of news of time in the district postal office, postal networks were set up in all cantons and in all villages with people on duty on a regular basis. Last year the district postal office sent and received many hundreds of telegrams and over three thousand letters, and earned 82,099 kip from selling stamps, etc.

Last year 99 students went to study abroad.

Public health has been steadily expanded with the aim of ensuring the three clean sanitary principles and to prevent and combat diseases. There is one district hospital with 50 beds; there are health stations in 13 cantons with a total of 46 medical cadres of which 25 are women and 2 are of mid-level. Moreover, there are traditional medicine men for all 132 villages who cure patients with medicinal roots, and 925 health combatants were trained.

The mass organizations have also been widely expanded and have reinforced their roles as political organizations of the party, effectively carrying out the policies of the party and government. The Youth Union organization has been widely expanded and has completely wiped out white cantons [areas where there is no LPRP presence--FBIS]. It now has a total of 1,339 members of which 647 are women. The Women's Patriotic Association was also able to wipe out white cantons. It now has 4,417 members. The trade union which represents workers has also been expanded at the same time as the other organizations. In late 1983, 818 cadres and government employees have become trade union members, including 221 women.

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CSO: 4206/75

PLANNED NAM NGUM HYDROPOWER PRODUCTION, EXPANSION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Ch. Chittalat: "A Diver in the Nam Ngum Hydropower Production Plant"]

[Excerpts] The Nam Ngum hydropower plant in Vientiane is able to produce 111,000 kW per hour. In late 1984 the third phase installation of the fifth generator will be completed, and it will be able to produce 150,000 kW per hour. Therefore, stopping each machine for each inspection and repair is important and requires workers in all sections to attentively do everything possible to make the machine work quickly and to ensure the production schedule from slackening, i.e., not to let the machinery fail for a single minute. The diving section is important in this plant. Their job is to fetch various pieces of wood from the sluice gate in order to keep the water flowing in freely. In particular, the problem involves closing off the front and back sluice gates, draining the water out, and then inspecting and repairing the machinery. Divers are needed to help because the surface of the concrete in the water right at the foot of the steel sluice gate has sunk many centimeters below the water level. This causes the five meter-wide, three ton sluice gate not to close tightly. Therefore, divers are needed to fill the leaking sluice gate's floor with thick rubber. Comrade Kosakot Sadakhom, 39, (photo) is one of our first group of Lao divers. He said that prior to having divers, every year the machine repairs encountered difficulties, and many hours were needed to work on it in order to stop the machinery and sometimes it was necessary to hire divers from abroad to close the sluice gate first, and then we would be able to inspect and repair the machinery. This caused delays and wasted a great deal of government money.

Because of these difficulties and by seeing the significance of electricity as a basic factor for socialist industry, four [mechanics] who are responsible for the machinery for lifting the sluice gate decided to study abroad and then trained themselves sufficiently for just over a month when they were then able to succeed in mid-1983. They were able to dive deeper than 50 meters and to work in the water as long as an hour. Now the closing of the sluice gates can be done quickly and is guaranteed, and there is no longer any need to hire divers from other countries.

9884

CSO: 4206/75



## TIN ORE STORED IN DANANG WAREHOUSE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 5 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by S. Phasavat: "At The Lao Delegation Office In Danang"]

[Text] During the emulation process to score achievements to welcome the first congress that has been opened, our workers in the Lao Delegation Office in Quang Nam-Danang Province, the SRV, put a great deal of their energy into attaining various achievements. Comrade Bounlang Douangvilai, the trade union secretary in the Lao Delegation Office in Danang, told us that the trade union members in the office and also cadres and workers have actively emulated each other to score achievements for this historic congress. For example, they opened political seminars for the members and also the masses, obtained Laos-Vietnam solidarity, [worked coil steel], assembled mobile cabinets, and transported 84 tons of tin ore to a warehouse in 260 trips. The tin transport in particular was an active operation. In only [1 whole] hour our 65 workers completed their work of putting the ore in place at the rate of 1 ton per minute on the average. The material was stored in sacks of 35 kg each. However, with the endurance of our cadres and workers who together shook hands for solidarity and challenged each other, [they] scored more and greater achievements than ever before.

The tin transport was done with cheerful and happy spirits. Shouting, talking, and laughter mixed with the noise of storing activities echoed all through the warehouse. It was a happy scene to see the activity of our Lao workers in a different land who were carrying out their duty for the country, their hometowns, and the Lao people. They determinedly took part in scoring achievements. On this occasion Comrade Bounlang also let us know that after the emulation to score achievements, our Lao cadres and workers in the Lao Delegation Office in Danang selected outstanding people who had worked actively. There were 12 comrades in the first category and 12 in the second. Other active individuals who demonstrated the awareness of responsibility of our workers and the achievement of the tin transportation were Mrs Boualaphan, Comrade Khamneung, Comrade Chanthaphon, and others.

Therefore, on this glorious occasion of the first nationwide trade union congress 103 cadres and workers in the Lao Delegation Office in Danang were most happy, and shook hands to emulate each other to score achievements without considering it tiresome or becoming afraid of the cold winter wind along the seashore. This was to attain achievements so that the congress of the Lao working class would be filled with the fruits of victory in defending and constructing the country to step forward on the path of socialism.

## RICE SALES, TAXES, EXCHANGES WITH STATE REPORTED

[The following information is extracted from the Vientiane media on the dates indicated in parentheses following each item in the REMARKS column. The following abbreviations are used PS=PASASON; VM=VIENTIANE MAI, KPL=KHAOSAN PATHET LAO.]

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Vientiane Capital	Although the weather didn't cooperate this year, harvest was completed. Since December 1983, farmers have sold to state or exchanged for goods 4850 tons of rice. (PS 9 Feb 84 p 1)
Paksan District, Vientiane Province	Tax payments completed, total is 638 tons. (PS 9 Feb 84 p 2)
Sikhottabong District, Vientiane Capital	Taxes and rice sales to state amount to 555 tons as of 7 Feb. This exceeded the target by 9.61 percent. (VM 9 Feb 84 p 1)
Khoun District, Xieng Khouang Province	Farmers sold or exchanged for goods 193 tons of rice to state. (PS 7 Feb 84 p 1)
Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Capital	Paid as taxes or sold to state 1,500 tons of rice, of which 530 tons was tax. (VM 7 Feb 84 pp 1, 4)
Xieng Khouang Province	Since December 1983 to Jan 84, farmers paid 1,087 tons of rice as tax. (PS 4 Feb 84 p 1)
Oudomsai Province	From December 1983-Jan 84, trade cadres bought or exchanged for goods 367 tons of rice with farmers. (PS 16 Feb 84 p 1)

Khanthabouli District,  
Savannakhet

Since early December 1983, farmers have completed payment of 713 tons of taxes to state. (PS 16 Feb 84 p 1)

Champassak Province  
Bachiang Chaleunsouk District  
Phon Thong District

Farmers paid more than 300 tons of rice to state as tax and sold/exchanged for goods another 507 tons. (PS 11 Feb 84 p 1)

Saithani District, Vientiane  
Capital

As of 30 Jan, farmers had paid as taxes or sold/exchanged for goods 2,059.6 tons of rice. (VM 11 Feb 84 pp 1, 4)

Savannakhet Province

Since end of Jan 84, farmers have paid 5,323 tons for rice to state, which is 82.78 percent of the target. Aside from taxes, they have sold/exchanged for goods rice to state totalling 2,654 tons and the campaign continues. (PS 10 Feb 84 p 1)

Chanthabouli District, Vientiane

As of early Feb 84, farmers have paid as tax, sold/exchanged for goods 353.52 tons, of which 132 tons was sold as milled rice. (VM 10 Feb 84 pp 1, 4)

CSO: 4206/88

LPRP OFFICIAL NOTES SAVANNAKHET POPULATION, RICE HARVEST

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Mr Bounngang Volachit's Views On Raising The Standard Of Living In Savannakhet Province"]

[Excerpt] Recently Mr Bounngang Volachit, a member of the party CC [Central Committee], provincial party secretary, and also administrative committee chairman of Savannakhet Province, granted an interview to our reporter concerning the gradual improvement and expansion in the standard of living for the people in this province. As he said in one part, Savannakhet is a big, first-class province with a total area of 21,700 square km including over 700,000 hectares of cultivation area, 1,321,999 hectares of forest throughout the province, and a population of close to a million. After the country and the province were completely liberated the LPRP became the ruling power throughout the nation and the true representative of the working class and the Lao working people. Besides providing guidance and leadership in other work, the party has considered and has paid utmost attention to economic construction and to raising the standard of living of the people gradually and steadily.

Actually, although Savannakhet Province has faced many difficulties caused by the remnants of the old regime, destruction by the enemies, and natural disasters, under the clearsighted leadership of the LPRP our provincial party committee has attentively led the people of ethnic groups to put their efforts into economic construction, cultural expansion, and gradual improvement in the standard of living.

For example, in the 1983 production season, although we encountered drought early in the year, we were able to lead the people to produce while enduring the difficulties, and were able to complete planting in 87 percent of the entire cultivation area in Savannakhet Province, and gained a fairly good victory in the year's production. Based on calculation and the actual inspection in Savannakhet Province, the harvest of highland and lowland cultivation yield totalled 150,000 to 155,000 tons or 315 to 320 kg per capita on the average. We also grew starchy crops, etc.

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CSO: 4206/66

UNIT 923, ROUTE CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Dong Hen: "That Day At Construction Unit 923"]

[Text] On the day when we left Savannakhet to Se Tamouak where Construction Company 923 headquarters is located, it took us over 3 hours by car because at some places on Route 9 the road surface was still in the process of being cleared, widened, and upgraded. In many places bridges and water drainage pipes were still under construction. However, the trip was 2 hours faster when compared with how long it took prior to 1980.

Construction Company 923 is one of four construction companies that are constructing Route 9. It has more personnel than the others, and is being aided in construction machinery, transportation vehicles, and other technical equipment. It works directly in cooperation with Soviet construction experts. This company was changed from being a production division to a bridge and road construction company in 1981. Its primary duty is to be responsible for building bridges and the road on Route 9 from Km 140 to Km 193.

Since 1983 many problems have been solved and Construction Company 923 has become a complete construction company. It now has its own transport division in order to transport materials to different construction sites. There is a school giving driving lessons for all types of vehicles. In 1983, 254 additional construction workers were able to drive. There is a machine repair shop for its own construction work.

After 3 years of study, work, and technical cadre training with the aid of the Soviet experts who have guided and taught, there is now an increase in the number and ability of specialized task workers. Although this is not yet able to meet the demands of the work, it is an important factor in promoting this year's construction work to press faster than last year's.

Now Construction Company 923 has completed the improvement and upgrading of 40 km of the road. They build the (Be Le) Bridge which is 54 meters long in Phin District, the Houai Tasap Bridge 19 meters long is 90 percent complete, and other work.

Comrade Thongleuan, chief of Construction Company 923, told our reporter that it is a difficult duty because the Route 9 construction is a large, modern

project. However, all of the workers in Construction Company 923 stand firm in the ideology of builders who never yield to any difficulties. They work and learn while having Soviet experts as friends to give advice at their side, and with the close guidance of the higher echelons. Of course, the work must be completed as expected.

Now at each construction site they have upgraded the road surface, and built bridges and water drainage pipes. In the machine repair shop, etc. our Lao workers and the Soviet experts are determinedly pouring their sweat and energy into victoriously completing the 1984 plan.

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CSO: 4206/66

LPA AIR FORCE USE OF EX-RLG PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jan 84 pp 2, 3

[Article: "The Young and Strong Air Force Expands Rapidly"]

[Text] On the glorious and victorious path of our revolution the Lao People's Army has steadily and unceasingly expanded from armed propaganda and scattered guerrilla units to collective units with a central command; from independent companies to many units and many needed technical combat services. Its vehicles and weapons are becoming increasingly modernized. The 1960's were the middle of the fierce and life-and-death flames of war that was fought against the escalating special war of the American imperialists in our country. With the attentive assistance of our fraternal Vietnamese People's Army our air force was gradually and satisfactorily formed from this foundation. On 4 April 1970 the Air Force was officially established in historic Viengsai. It was named Squadron 702 commanded by Comrade Phonsai, an excellent son of the Southern Lao people, who is now the Air Force commander.

Originally Squadron 702 consisted of an air transport and logistics company, one repair technician company, and one flight security company. There were only seven flights, including three groups of Li-14's and four groups of AN2 aircraft. The cadres and combatants in squadron 702 were selected from outstanding ones in departments and localities throughout the nation as having high-level culture, being healthy and strong, and having advanced political ideology. Many comrades had experience in the brave fight in difference fierce operations in the war for the nation's liberation for many decades against the French and American imperialists and invaders. They had many achievements and were well treated by their friends, organizations and the people.

One example is Colonel Phonsai, who was formerly in Lao Battalion No 2 in the Plain of Jars, Xieng Khouang. He joined the historic breakout from the encirclement of the revolutionary stronghold. Lieutenant Colonel Khamkang, a national hero who was formerly in Battalion 613, fought persistently in many operations. And there were Comrade Boualian, Comrade Intang and many others.

The birth of the Air Force, brand-new technical soldiers, has been a great mobilization for the entire army and all of our masses, and has even increased confidence in the leadership of the party and the strength of the army, and

the belief that they would achieve absolute victory. The cadres and combatants throughout Squadron 702 were proud of their honored duty. They decided to train themselves to advance to become an all-around driving force of technical vehicle crops.

Since 1970, with the highly effective assistance of the Communist Party and the government, army, and the people of the USSR, the Air Force of the Lao People's Army has progressed quickly and firmly in every way. Many command cadres, combatants and technicians have gone to study in the USSR in order to improve their ability. Thus, in 1975 the number of pilots and air operation sections increased by 40 percent. There was a 72.47 percent increase in technicians, the section involved in flight security increased by 48.57 percent, and they were able to become a driving force of technical vehicles and flight security to serve aviation. It was in the year 1975 that the Air Force tested the persistence of its revolutionary spirit and technical ability [in terms of] transportation for the seizure of power throughout the nation. A great many cadres have regulated and inspected airplanes, vehicles, and technical flights at airports in Vientiane, Pakse, Luang Prabang, and Savannakhet. We seized a total of 116 old airplanes including 9 C-123's, 9 C-47's, 1 C-46, 3 DC-4's, 13 L-19's, 9 T-4's, 30 H-34's, 34 T-28's, 1 Bronco, 1 Cessna 150, 2 Cessna 260's, 1 (Dokye), 2 (Nokbin), and 1 (Liver). We trained 76.3 percent of the pilots, technicians, and aviation cadres of the former Vientiane side who were progressive. This has increased by many times the number of pilots, technicians, airplanes and vehicles in the LPA Air Force.

Right after the nation had just been liberated, the communications routes by car and boat from Vientiane capital to various localities still encountered difficulties and were most limited. Thus, the Air Force personnel became an important part in the transportation of food, salt and medicines 66 times, helping cadres, the military, and the people in the localities where needed, transporting passengers to airports all over the country and to neighboring countries (Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand), helping the people in the southern and central regions fighting against floods in 1978, and taking part in fighting and wiping out bandit remnants many times.

In response to the needs of the country the LPA Air Force also provided 22 pilots and technicians to establish civil aviation in 1980.

The party and government have attentively and rapidly built up the Air Force to steadily progress and to be strong in every way.

Since 1976 the Air Force has been equipped with various new modern airplanes. Another thing to be proud of was that on 20 October 1977 the fighter squadron was born. The beloved and excellent children of the Lao people of a poor and backward economy were Comrades Bounkong, Chanpheng, Khamsai, Yakoua, Soden, Bouasi, Kenchan, and Bountiam who became the first Lao jet pilots, something never dreamt of by our ancestors.

Now the LPA Air Force is like a young, active and strong man who has all-around capability. From the day they started with their bare hands, after



only 10 years they have made progress in every way. The number of cadres and technicians increased by 74 percent in comparison with the number in 1975. Of this amount there was a 2.84 percent increase in high-level technical cadres and an 8.54 percent increase in mid-level technical cadres and transport pilots.

Although the pilots are young they are filled with bravery and loyalty to the party and the people. They endured training in all kinds of weather. They are used to the weather and the physical [environment]. Though the technicians have not yet had much experience and there is a shortage of vehicles and equipment, they were creative in many ways in repairing various airplanes and vehicles, assuring their use as needed, and they have been steadily gaining experience. They are capable of mid-level repairs within the country with a complete set of necessary and sufficient technical means, and are able to get ready for fighting and victory in every case. They are able to provide a strong defense of the beloved sky of socialist Laos.

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CSO: 4206/76

## BRIEFS

SVR-AIDED BRIDGE--On November 1983 construction started on a bridge across the Sedone River in Ban Lao, Samegna Canton, Vapikhamthong District, Saravane Province by the provincial bridge and road service workers along with the workers of the Route 1 Bridge and Road Service Company of Quan Nam-Danang Province of the SVR according to a cooperative agreement between the twin provinces. As of now the Lao and Vietnamese workers have been able to transport over 300 cubic meters of gravel, over 500 cubic meters of sand, 1,500 cubic meters of stone, 36 tons of cement, and 30 tons of steel, and have dug 15 cubic meters of dirt. The bridge is 36 meters long and 6 meters wide. When finished it will facilitate communications and transportation for construction materials and goods, e.g., a variety of consumer products, to localities throughout [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Jan 84 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE MONG DISTRICT BANKING--In 1983 the people of ethnic groups in Hom District, Vientiane Province awakened and voluntarily deposited their savings in the State Bank totalling 35,490 kip. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Jan 84 p 1] 9884

OUDOMSAI SECURITY--In 1983, military officers, enlisted men, police, and the regional guerrilla unit in Na Mo District, Oudomsai Province all put their efforts into improving their forces unceasingly so that their unit will gradually become a modern army. During this time they opened seven sessions for training in military strategy and tactics, security, and politics for the military officers, enlisted men, police and the guerrilla unit in the district. A fairly good number of people attended. They also patrolled and maintained security within their district regularly, and were able to suppress in a timely fashion spies who had sneaked in to sabotage the peace of the people. They also seized a number of weapons and bombs. Moreover, they also took part in different construction and development, and effectively increased becoming self-sufficient. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Jan 84 pp 1,2] 9884

VIENTIANE PROVINCE STATE TRADE--In 1983 workers of the Vientiane Province state trade sector traded with the people according to [economic chain trade principles] in order to promote production and raising the standard of living of the working people steadily and unceasingly. The goods they sent out for sale and exchange were over 70 tons of salt, over 20 tons of sugar, over 369,000 cans of milk, 120-160 meters of cloth, over 4,500 items of paper used in education, over 45,900 kg of powdered detergent, 18,000 liters of kerosene, and a great number of household items and production tools. Moreover,

they also purchased forest and ricefield products, and handicrafts from the people, such as resin, rattan, cardamon, cutch, resin from dipterocarpous trees, sticky rice containers, food platters, and many other items totalling over 7,500,000 kip. The company also expanded by two additional stores, Store No 3 in Ban Pakkanoung and Store No 4 in Thoulakhom District. The entire Vientiane Province now has a total of 48 state stores and people's collective stores. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Jan 84 pp 1, 4] 9884

SRV AID IN PHONG SALY--On 27 December 1983 a ceremony was held to hand over the buildings constructed with the aid of Lai Chao Province of the SRV to Phong Saly Province in the northern region of Laos. This construction project got started in early 1980 and was completed last December. It consists of 12 new and well-built houses and [a district office]. On the Vietnamese side handing over the buildings was Mr (Diu Tring Te) of the party committee and also assistant chairman of the Lai Chao provincial administrative committee. On the Lao side there was Mr Loma Namvong of the provincial party committee and also assistant chairman of the Phong Saly provincial administrative committee, amid representatives of the two provinces of Phong Saly and Lai Chao along with the workers of the Lai Chao provincial construction company who had come to help Phong Saly Province. On this occasion the party and provincial administrative committees of Phong Saly also gave one independence medal second class to the Lai Chao provincial construction company in deep and everlasting gratitude for the achievement and the good deeds of the workers in this company. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 5 Jan 84 pp 1, 4] 9884

HOUA PHAN HYDROPOWER PLANT--The construction of a small hydropower plant in Houa Phan Province was completed in early January after eight full months with technical and engineering assistance from the Army cultural school in Viengsai District, along with a number of cadres of the provincial industry, handicrafts, and forestry section. The construction of this hydropower plant is valued at over 250,000 kip. It is able to produce 12 kW of electricity per hour, and is expected to last 30 years. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Jan 84 p 1] 9884

SRV-AIDED HOTEL--A ceremony to hand over a hotel aided in construction by the twin province of Binh Tri Thien of the SRV to Savannakhet Province was held in Savannakhet on 10 January following construction which got started in October 1981. The hotel has 17 rooms and can accommodate 20 to 30 guests. The hand-over of this hotel [signified] not only the mutual cooperation of these twin provinces but also the growing encouragement and promotion of the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-around cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Jan 84 pp 1,2] 9884

FRENCH MEDICAL GIFTS--Vientiane, 8 Feb (DANA-KPL)--The Lao Ministry of Public Health received here on 4 February gifts totaling to 15,000 French francs, from the French Committee for Scientific Cooperation and Medical Studies of the Strasbourg University. The gifts including medicines, medical books and equipments were handed over to Dr Bola Chounlamounti, deputy head of the office of the public health, by Dr Daniel Jeack. [Text] [BK090028 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0916 GMT 8 Feb 84]

NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR--On the afternoon of 3 March, Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received a courtesy call from Kin Sangechun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the LPDR, after the ambassador presented his credentials to President Souphanouvong. On this occasion, the guest and the host exchanged views on many issues, including the situation in the region. Sali Vongkhamsao expressed support for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Nation. He also wished Ambassador Kim Sang-chun success in performing his duties to strengthen the relations between Laos and the DPRK. [Text] [BK040516 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Mar 84]

VIENTIANE BANK DEPOSITS--Throughout 1983 all cadres, combatants, government employees, and workers together with the people of ethnic groups throughout Vientiane Capital deposited their savings amounting to 1,889,579 kip in the Vientiane Capital Bank from January to the end of last December. There are 1,583 people who have savings bankbooks. In 1982 there were only 563 savings depositors. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Jan 84 pp 1, 3] 9884

KHAMMOUAN MILITARY UNIT (K.P.L.)--In 1983 military officers and enlisted men in Battalion No 6 under the Khammouan provincial military command determinedly improved and trained themselves unceasingly to become a modern army step by step. During this period they opened three seminars totaling 30 days in political, tactical and military strategy in order to promote political ideology and to improve military science. They also patrolled 750 times and were able to suppress [in a timely manner] spies and those carrying out evil acts. These officers and enlisted men also worked effectively to increase production, raise animals, and help the people nearby at their location. There was also news that on the 25th anniversary of the Lao People's Army Day the Lao Patriotic Women's Association in Louang Nam Tha Province prepared a number of gifts for the military and enlisted men in the Battalion C office and the provincial military command in order to praise their achievements in national defense and security and the close solidarity between the army and the people according to the slogan "the soldiers are like fish, the people are like water." [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Jan 84 pp A5, 6] 9884

OUDOMSAI DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE (K.P.L.)--The 6th congress of the Pak Beng District party committee, Oudomsai Province, was successfully closed on 9 January after being carried on for 4 days. There were over 50 base party members from the production base throughout the district. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 23 Jan 84 p A 15] 9884

CSO: 4206/76

## INCREASED TENSIONS FEARED AS ELECTIONS APPROACH

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 14 Feb 84 p 20

[Text] There are fears of a year of tension and strife in New Caledonia as the parliamentary wing of the Independence Front sees its position weakening.

General elections are due to be held in the territory in July — but rumours are circulating that the French Government may postpone them because the front-controlled Territorial Assembly could lose office to the European-dominated Rassemblement Pour la Caledonia dans la Republique party.

The first major clash of the year between Melanesian front activists and Europeans occurred last weekend, heralding what many believe could be a year of heightened tension.

Melanesians occupied land at Voh in northern New Caledonia and built a symbolic hut to reassert traditional ownership.

The move was thwarted by Europeans who came to the support of the European landowners and destroyed the hut. There were no serious injuries.

### Festival

The leader of the anti-independence republican party, Mr Jacques Lafleur, has said his party would prevent the South Pacific conference taking place in Noumea in October if the French Government postponed the elections.

His supporters would also prevent the South Pacific festival of arts taking place in December by blockading roads and venues with cars, bulldozers and cattle.

Australian and New Zealand diplomatic missions in New Caledonia have been officially warned of this by Mr Lafleur.

In Noumea yesterday, the *Herald's* correspondent reported that the Voh incident could be the first of many clashes as the two factions struggle for power in the last crucial months before a new statute granting greater autonomy was introduced.

The French Government does not appear to have any clear support from New Caledonians for its statute of autonomy.

Mr Lafleur and his republicans believe that the statute is full of contradictions, while factions of the Independence Front say that they will go along with the statute for only one year after its introduction.

After that, they will seek full independence. That line is being promoted by

Mr Yann Celene Uregai, the leader of the Front Uni de Liberation Kanake.

The French Government's statute appears to be a move to reach the middle ground between the two major political factions in New Caledonia. Only time will tell whether the present clashes and threats are mere posturing and jockeying for position or a

prelude to more serious civil strife.

### **Elections**

The statute is expected to be passed by the French Parliament in May or June.

The French Minister for Overseas Territories, Mr Lemoine, has not said whether the territorial elections will go ahead in June.

The French Government has actively encouraged the formation of a coalition government, headed by the Independence Government, to give Melanesians a hand in internal legislation and a role in direct political negotiations with France.

If the leader of the front and vice-president of the Territorial Assembly, Mr Jean Marie Tjibaou, and his party were to lose office just as the statute was being introduced, the position of front activists and those seeking more radical solutions to New Caledonia's problems would be strengthened.

CSO: 4200/587

UN APPEALS TO GOVERNMENT ON INDOCHINESE REFUGEE INTAKE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 14 Feb 84 p 3

[Text]

**The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Poul Hartling, made a plea to the New Zealand Government yesterday to maintain—and possibly increase—its present annual intake of Indo-Chinese refugees.**

Mr Hartling met both the Minister of Immigration, Mr Malcolm, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Cooper, in Wellington yesterday.

After the meetings, Mr Malcolm told reporters he was confident of maintaining the present quota of around 650 Indo-Chinese refugees a year.

He indicated that a routine review of the quota was extremely unlikely to see it increased, "but more importantly there is no indication of a decrease."

"That is significant when a number of countries are reducing their intakes.

"We are keeping to a consistent number and the programme is working well.

"On present indications, I will be able to recommend (to the Cabinet) a continuation of the present programme," he said.

Mr Hartling said after meeting the ministers: "The Government has been very helpful and the people of New Zealand have helped us enormously, receiving refugees in a very decent way."

### Handicapped

Mr Hartling said he had asked the ministers not to reduce the present quotas, "and I was also saying, please do better if you can."

The commissioner is also making a plea worldwide for more countries to take handicapped refugees and others more difficult to resettle.

But he exempted New Zealand from that plea, because it already accepted special cases, like the chronically ill or mentally handicapped, within its normal quotas.

Confirming that, Mr Malcolm said there was, therefore, no need for New Zealand to accept a special intake to help to clear

the backlog left by more selective countries.

### No Indication

"New Zealand takes refugees according to need," he said. "Those with special problems are, if anything, more deserving as refugee cases. We have always accepted them on that basis and we have always succeeded in settling them."

The United Nations commission is looking for about \$US400 million for refugee resettlement this year.

Mr Hartling said he would like to see New Zealand's contribution last year of \$200,000 raised this year.

Mr Cooper said later that he had been unable to give the high commissioner any indication of the likely level of New Zealand's contribution next year.

CSO: 4200/583

## ENVOY APPOINTMENT TO MOSCOW ENDS LONG RIFT

To Take Up Post Later

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 21 Feb 84 p 3

[Text]

A career diplomat, Miss Alison Stokes, is New Zealand's new ambassador to the Soviet Union, after a four-year rift between the two countries.

Miss Stokes' appointment came yesterday with the resumption of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between New Zealand and the Soviet Union.

The rift, which has seen diplomatic missions in both countries headed at charge d'affairs level, came about in January 1980 when the Soviet Ambassador to New Zealand, Mr Vsevolod Sofinsky, was given 48 hours to leave the country after allegedly passing funds to the Socialist Unity Party.

The Soviet Government responded by asking the New Zealand Ambassador in Moscow, Mr J. H. Weir, to leave immediately, refusing later to accept the credentials of his designated successor, Mr Roger Peren.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Cooper, said yesterday that informal discussions to restore relations had begun among officials before Christ-

mas.

"The restoration of diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level will facilitate trade between our two countries, which has expanded so vigorously in recent years," said Mr Cooper.

"It will also assist us in playing our part in efforts to bring about a reduction in East/West tensions which are currently high."

The Soviet Government was expected to nominate an ambassador to New Zealand soon, he said. Miss Stokes was expected to take up her appointment towards the middle of the year.

Miss Stokes is head of the United Nations and Commonwealth division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and has served in Geneva, New York and Jakarta. She was high commissioner in Papua New Guinea from 1979 to 1982.

Miss Stokes joined the ministry in 1959 and, although not the first woman to be appointed to ambassadorial level, she is now the highest ranking woman.



## Editorial on Importance of Ties

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 17 Feb 84 p 14

[Editorial: "To Moscow Without Love"]

[Text]

The resumption of full diplomatic links between the Soviet Union and New Zealand, an announcement on which is expected on Monday, happens to coincide with the death of the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, and the succession to power of Mr Chernenko. The timing is coincidental. Mr Brezhnev, not Mr Andropov, was the Soviet President when New Zealand expelled the last Soviet Ambassador, Mr Sofinsky. Discussions between the Soviet Union and the New Zealand Government on restoring full links began after the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, signalled last year that New Zealand was willing to restore full diplomatic relations. New Zealand will soon appoint an Ambassador to the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union will appoint an Ambassador to New Zealand. Since New Zealand expelled Mr Sofinsky in 1980, and since the Soviet Union refused to accept the New Zealand appointment to Moscow as ambassador, each country has been represented at its highest level by a charge d'affaires.

Mr Sofinsky was expelled because it was held that he had given money to the Socialist Unity Party. The expulsion came soon after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In the measures taken against the Soviet Union, the two events became a little blurred as the reason for the sanctions. The measures taken against the Soviet Union were mostly the outcome of the Western world's response to the invasion of Afghanistan. Such measures as were taken did not include banning any civilian people from coming to New Zealand; the Government had the Springbok tour to think about for the following year. Nevertheless, Government pressure was put on sports organisations and individuals not to compete in the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980. In the end, New Zealand was represented at the Moscow Games by three canoeists, their manager, a modern pentathlon competitor, and his manager, a doctor, and an over-all manager. The whole sanctions approach was a little hazy and, in the end, neither New Zealand nor the Soviet Union put their luck to the test to see if particular groups would be accepted or rejected.

While full diplomatic representation has been suspended, trade has continued and increased. An agreement by which the Soviet Union would buy dairy produce was concluded

between the Soviet Union and the New Zealand Dairy Board; talks have been held on Soviet fishing in the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone; joint trade talks at Government level were held in Moscow a year ago; and a Soviet delegation attended talks on a minerals regime in the Antarctic in Wellington. The restoration of normal relations may not mean that there will be more official visits between the two countries or any more diplomatic dealings. In spite of the sanctions by the Western world, Soviet troops have continued to occupy Afghanistan. The occupation remains a matter of friction between the West and the Soviet Union. For Soviet relations with the rest of the world, it was probably the biggest blunder since the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Trade with the Soviet Union is of great importance to New Zealand; it ranked as the sixth most important market in the last trade year and fifth in the previous year. The Soviet Union is New Zealand's biggest market for mutton, its second biggest market for butter, its fourth biggest market for wool, and its sixth biggest market for fish. One of the marked aspects of New Zealand's trade with the Soviet Union is that it is overwhelmingly a balance that favours New Zealand. In the last trade year, the ratio of New Zealand exports to the Soviet Union to imports from the Soviet Union was 31.2 to one. The imbalance has not gone unnoticed by the Soviet Union and is a subject raised when trade officials from the two countries meet. However, the imbalance is not proving to be a barrier to increased trade any more than the absence of a full diplomatic representation has been a hindrance. Acceptance of ambassadors may not mean a sudden cordiality between the two Governments; it may, however, show that New Zealand is keen to show the Soviet Union that it prefers to maintain a proper and substantial diplomatic relationship in a world worried by tension between East and West. New Zealand can play no serious part, however small, in encouraging the Soviet Union to adopt a less threatening role in the world unless diplomatic communication is at the right level. If, in the near future, more cordial relations can be established between the West and the Soviet bloc, New Zealand should be able to be seen to endorse the improvement.

SFRY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 19-22 FEBRUARY 1984

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 20 Feb 84 p 2

[Text]

The Yugoslavian Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Lazar Mojsov, was guest of honour at a ministerial

luncheon at Parliament today.

The luncheon was hosted by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr MacIntyre.

Later in the afternoon, Mr Mojsov called on the Minister of Immigration, Mr Malcolm, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Cooper.

This evening he will visit the Yugoslav Club at Mt Victoria.

Tomorrow, Mr Mojsov's itinerary includes another visit to Parliament, where he will see the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr Palmer, and the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Templeton, and the Minister of Energy, Mr Birch.

He will also visit the Yugoslav Embassy and attend a Wellington Press Club luncheon at the Hotel Waterloo.

Mr Mojsov, who arrived in New Zealand yesterday, will leave from Auckland for Singapore on Wednesday.

A former Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR and Austria, Mr Mojsov was president of the UN General Assembly in 1977-78. He was appointed to his present post in 1982.

CSO: 4200/584

## LABOR PARTY HEAD VISITS PRC, HOLDS TRADE TALKS

### Livestock Sales Stalled

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by David Porter]

[Text]

PEKING, Feb 16 — A major problem in the development of livestock exports to China, the failure of Chinese authorities to finalise and sign a quarantine protocol, was raised by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr David Lange, in a meeting in Peking with the Agriculture Minister, Mr He Kang.

The Labour leader said he believed one of the reasons for the delay was that the Chinese were probably considering whether to embark upon further livestock imports.

"It's my conviction they are probably going to go the other way and go in for transplant embryos and semen," he said.

"It might confirm that to know that recently they have made considerable strides in developing a protocol for veterinary protection of semen with us."

### Protocol

Mr Lange said he had told Mr He, who was also the minister for animal husbandry and fisheries,

that it was a matter of concern that China had still not signed a protocol with New Zealand enabling livestock to be imported.

This was despite visits to New Zealand by the Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang and Mr He Kang last year, said Mr Lange.

Mr Lange said he had impressed on Mr Kang that New Zealand had an overwhelming dependence upon agriculture and had maintained the most stringent controls on animal health.

Mr Lange said he told the minister it was a matter of interest to New Zealand that China had signed a livestock protocol with Australia.

### Irony

"I didn't actually point out the irony of that, but I think most people would consider New Zealand agricultural controls system as being superior," he said.

Mr He had said only that the ministry was still "considering" the details of the protocol.

Although New Zealand exported several hundred

Friesian cows to China about three years ago, this was before China had signed protocols with any country and further exports have been stalled.

Mr Lange said development of a protocol to cover semen and embryo imports to China would be worthwhile with "substantial" possibilities for New Zealand.

### Talks With Wu, Zhao

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 18 Feb 84 p 7

[Article by David Porter]

[Text]

SHANGHAI, Feb 17. — The Leader of the Opposition, Mr David Lange, arrived in Shanghai this morning after three days of meetings with senior government ministers in Peking which he described as "very worthwhile."

Mr Lange said he had enjoyed much better access than he had expected in talking with both Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The Labour Party leader was received by the Premier yesterday afternoon in the Purple Room of the old Imperial Palace in the Forbidden City.

The room was that used in imperial times to welcome tributaries from farflung parts of the Chinese empire who only rarely visited the court, said Mr Lange, who on Wednesday braved the one-below-zero temperature for a chilly walk through the Forbidden City, now a popular tourist spot for Chinese from other regions.

Mr Lange said the Chinese ministers had been careful to assert a steady foreign policy in his talks with them.

China had reiterated its wish to remain independent although not necessarily equidistant from the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, he said.

Mr Lange said he thought it significant that New Zealand's ability to supply such agricultural technology as animal husbandry and pasture development, had

come up not only in talks with Agriculture Minister Mr He Kang, but also during his meetings with Deputy Trade Minister Mr Jia Shi and with the Foreign Minister and the Premier.

"New Zealand has in China's mind a substantial ability to provide this sort of technology," said Mr Lange.

The Opposition leader said he also thought it a very interesting development that Mr Jia had stressed China's desire to attract investment not just into joint ventures but to set up wholly foreign-owned sole enterprises in the country.

Trade sources told the NZPA that joint ventures in China had proved in many cases unattractive to foreign companies because of the difficulty in repatriating profits. They said China's willingness to entertain sole enterprises indicated the Government was becoming aware of this and had begun to appreciate other ways of attracting needed technology had to be tried.

Mr Lange's programme in Shanghai begins with a visit to the Fengtang people's commune today.

Tomorrow his schedule includes a visit to the Baoshan iron and steel complex, followed by a tour of the Shanghai leather shoes factory.

He will go to Tokyo on Sunday night for a one-day stopover before returning to New Zealand.

CSO: 4200/583

## PRC HYDRO EQUIPMENT IMPORTS EYED

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Feb 84 p 16

### [Text]

China's expertise in the manufacture of sophisticated hydro-electricity generating equipment could contribute to redressing its imbalance in trade with New Zealand, according to the association set up to promote business between the two countries.

The chairman of the New Zealand China Trade Association, Mr C B (Stan) Stanworth, said in a statement today there could be several million dollars worth of extra sales for the People's Republic of this type of equipment to New Zealand between now and the early 1990s.

He said if this newly identified capability could be added to some other possible opportunities, such as more use by New Zealand industry of Chinese lathes, hoists, electric motors, bulldozers, shovellers, logging machinery and cutting and sawing equipment, many millions of dollars of additional imports could be achieved.

Trade between the two countries this year will be in excess of \$230 million — about \$180 million in New Zealand exports and \$50 million in Chinese imports.

The New Zealand China Trade Association recently launched a new membership drive aimed at increasing its own contribution to trade between the two countries.

### Encouraged

Already, some 60 New Zealand companies belong to it, including most of the

major exporters and importers to and from China.

More importer members will be sought this year as part of the association's contribution to an improved balance of trade between the two countries.

Mr Stanworth said he had been encouraged by the attitude of Ministry of Energy electricity division engineers who visited China recently and saw its capability in the manufacture of hydro generation equipment, which it is already selling to the United States, Bolivia and Australia.

"I understand the ministry people were impressed by what they saw and believe that if the technical specifications and price can be met in future, there is potential extra business in the offing for the Chinese," he said.

### Requirements

"I'm told they were impressed not only by what they saw and heard of some of China's hydro generating equipment in action — some of it capable of generating up to 230 megawatts — but returned feeling there might also be scope in New Zealand power projects for Chinese-manufactured switchgear and insulators if they could meet New Zealand's technical requirements."

The next major new power project will be Luggat in Central Otago. This is due to be in operation by the early 1990s. Detailed planning is just starting.

CSO: 4200/583

# EXPORTS TO PRC ANALYZED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 21 Feb 84 p 3

[Text]

NZPA Staff Corres  
Tokyo

New Zealand exports to China should exceed \$NZ200 million in the 1983/84 year as the impact of renewed steel and wood pulp sales began to emerge in the statistics, the trade commissioner in Peking, Mr Bill Sharp, told NZPA.

And although purchasing of wool — New Zealand's major export to the country — had been slightly down towards the end of 1983 for all China's traditional suppliers, this was due to "fantastically" high buying in the 1982/83 year.

New Zealand exports to China were \$173 million last year, down slightly from 1981/82's \$180 million, with wool representing some 60 per cent of total exports.

## Tightening Up

The fall in exports was caused by the impact of China's shift from heavy to light industry which had affected exports of products like steel, tallow and virtually everything except

wool, said Mr Sharp.

"There was a general tightening up," he said. "Now tallow's back, but it's struggling to reach the 1981/82 levels and steel's back and up."

Pulp sales, around \$13 million in 1982/83, were increasing, although these had been marginally off-set by the decline in newsprint sales.

"China is building up its own newsprint industry quite fast and as they develop their requirement for wood pulp goes up," said Mr Sharp.

He said although wool was overwhelmingly New Zealand's major export to China, this did not mean the sector was particularly vulnerable.

China had initiated the increased purchases of New Zealand wool, almost of its own volition, although there had been a strong promotional effort, he said.

"But by and large they buy because our wools are good for their hand-knitting, coats, carpets and whatever else."

Mr Sharp said the just completed two-month visit by a group of Chinese technical experts to New Zealand had proved very worthwhile.

## MULDOON CRITICIZES OECD TRADE ATTITUDE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 16 Feb 84 p 5

[Text]

NZPA

Paris

Ministers of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are still not coming to grips with problems of the world trade and payments system, said the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon.

He was speaking after a two-day special meeting of the ministers in Paris.

"It rather felt like listening to the orchestra on the deck of the Titanic," he said.

**In Crisis**

There were a lot of suggestions on what deficit countries should do, but there was a mixed reception when he raised the question of surplus countries, Sir Robert said.

"And what this says to me is that a lot of these ministers of finance have not really directed their attention to this issue," he said.

Sir Robert said: "They are talking medium-term, but refusing to recognise that if there is an early downturn — and in any case there will be a downturn — then the problems we had in a crisis situation last year are still there in a crisis situation."

The Prime Minister had told the meeting earlier that the United States economic recovery had provided a breathing space.

But it had not solved the

problems of massive indebtedness, the departure from multilateralism in trade policies, and uncertainty about future key exchange rate relationships.

"All these have the potential to interact with one another in a very damaging way," Sir Robert told the ministers.

Calling again for a new Bretton Woods, he said the international institutional framework could still be used in a positive way to promote the sort of sound, outward-looking policies required to deal with interdependent economic problems.

Saying he did not underestimate the formidable political and intellectual difficulties involved, Sir Robert told the meeting: "We must, however, go beyond crisis management of recent years."

**Airbus Study**

The first step was to get together a representative but workable number of countries to get the process under way.

Sir Robert said that he would raise the Bretton

Woods question again when OECD ministers meet in Paris in May.

The OECD secretary-general, Mr Emile Van Lennep, has been asked to prepare a paper for the ministers' May meeting asking for specific agreement on reduction of protectionism.

"We will have to see

through our people there that that includes agriculture," Sir Robert said.

Sir Robert is flying Toulouse today to see the Airbus A310, one of the aircraft being evaluated by Air New Zealand for possible future use.

He will later call on President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace.

NEW ZEALAND GAINS STRONGER MARKETING Foothold IN JAPAN

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Feb 84 Sec 3 p 1

[Text]

Herald Correspondent

Tokyo

**New Zealand is gaining a stronger marketing foothold in Japan by diversifying its form of investment. This is the conclusion of an analysis published by a leading industrial daily, *Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun*.**

New Zealand's investment pattern is changing from a solely government-based interest to both a public and private enterprise stake in Japan's fortunes, the newspaper reports.

It cites as the latest example Tasman Pulp and Paper recently establishing a new company, Tasman Pulp and Paper Japan Ltd to promote sales from a Tokyo base.

Capitalised at 10 million yen (about \$NZ65,000), the new company would "soon" open an office in central Tokyo. It would be run by Mr Phillip Ashenden, a fluent Japanese speaker (and former Japanese market research consultant).

Tasman Pulp and Paper evidently had made the decision to invest in Japan after studying Canadian and North American market penetration methods.

*Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun* also described the case of

Feltex Industries, which until recently had been marketing its Personality brand of kit-set furniture through New Zealand Furniture Japan Co Ltd, a Japanese company set up in January 1982 to act as Feltex Industries' sole agent in Japan.

Feltex Industries, according to the newspaper, had reached an agreement with New Zealand Furniture Japan (now capitalised at 25 million yen, about \$NZ162,000) to acquire 55 per cent of its stock and rename the venture, Feltex Industries Japan Ltd.

The company's present yearly sales of 25 million yen were targeted to reach 200 million yen (\$NZ1.3 million) next year.

In a third case, Producer Export Ltd, which sends onions, asparagus, other vegetables and fruit to Japan, had formed a company in Japan out of its former Japanese agent.



## LABOR PARTY LAUNCHES MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Feb 84 p 2

[Text]

Labour Party workers from all over Wellington and the Wairarapa region will be coming to the Ohariu electorate this Saturday for a major membership drive, says Labour's candidate for the seat, Mr Peter Dunne.

Mr Dunne said the party will be concentrating its effort in the Newlands part of the electorate on Saturday, but would be covering the entire Ohariu electorate in the next few months.

### Nationwide

Mr Dunne said the membership campaign was part of: "Operation Groundswell," a na-

tionwide appeal for support being launched by the Labour Party.

"We're aiming to increase our membership throughout the country to more than 125,000 by the end of May. It's a deliberate move to generate political activity early in an election year.

"We think it is going to be the most exciting and rewarding campaign for more than a decade."

### Awareness

Mr Dunne said Labour wanted to heighten the level of political awareness in the community, introduce new candidates to their electorates, enrol new voters and sign up new members.

"Our message is a

straightforward one. We already know that many thousands of people are dissatisfied with this National Government, but grizzling about the Government is not enough.

We're inviting everyone who wants to see the end of this Government to join us to work for a Labour victory."

### Targets

Mr Dunne said Ohariu had been chosen as one of the first targets of "Operation Groundswell" because it was one of the critical marginal seats that Labour expected to win at this year's election.

The seat is currently held by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Templeton.

CSO: 4200/583

## MULDOON'S 'NEW TWISTS' AT BUTTER TALKS ANALYZED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 24 Feb 84 p 13

[Editorial: "New Twists to Butter Talks"]

[Text]

Before he left Europe for the United States, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, gave the everlasting negotiations about butter a couple of new twists. He argued that, if New Zealand were forced out of the European market for butter, New Zealand butter would be sold on the world market and prices would be depressed. Sir Robert also appeared to come to the conclusion that making a link between sheepmeat and butter to the European Economic Community was a good idea after all. Enormous effort has been put into negotiations by New Zealand with the E.E.C. over the last few years to keep the issues separate. Earlier this month, France was arguing that the two should be considered together and New Zealand was resisting this stoutly. That was before Sir Robert went to Europe. Now he has decided that the issues of access for New Zealand sheepmeat and butter should be seen together.

Sir Robert was being pushed in questions over butter markets. The questions were proper, and the point that Sir Robert made was accurate enough. In the way that the point arose at a news conference, it was not that Sir Robert was threatening to dump butter on world markets to hurt the E.E.C. if the E.E.C. failed to give New Zealand reasonable access, rather that the result of New Zealand's exclusion would be almost automatic. New Zealand would have large stocks of butter to get rid of, and these would be sold at whatever price the market would bear. The quantities would inevitably depress the market. Sir Robert was asked if he were making a threat. He said it was not a threat but reality. This was near to stating the obvious.

If New Zealand took such an action, it would certainly hurt this country badly. Under the present system of international trading, the

European Community and New Zealand, which each control about one-third of the world dairy trade, co-operate to maintain the prices. A break-down of this co-operation would certainly mean that prices would be depressed. New Zealand is big enough in the world dairy trade to hurt other countries, though the loss might be more severely felt here than it would be in other countries. The strength of New Zealand as a trader in butter is well known to those who follow butter trade negotiations, and what Sir Robert has done so far is to bring into a public arena a point that is taken for granted in the negotiations.

The European Economic Community is in such a troubled financial state on the agricultural front at present that the thought of losing so much money through depressed butter prices would be alarming. If, eventually, Sir Robert's comment is taken to be a threat, he might think it worth while to persevere with the idea. This does not seem to be what he intended. New Zealand will probably have continued access to the E.E.C. and the comment that Sir Robert made will remain hypothetical.

The link over access for butter and sheepmeats is more puzzling. What seems likely to have happened is that Sir Robert has clarified New Zealand's attitude over sheepmeats to France and the French have suddenly decided that they would settle for such an attitude. Sir Robert has said that he will withhold settlement on sheepmeats until the French agree on butter. If this is the link that Sir Robert has forged, it is quite different from trading off quantities of butter for quantities of sheepmeat. After maintaining that the two should be separate — a point well understood by the British Minister of Agriculture, Mr Jopling, who is visiting New Zealand — linking

the two is confusing, as it confused Mr Jopling at first. The negotiations on butter might be furthered by both the comment about disruption of the world market and by the link between butter and sheepmeats, but they are both tricky points and both might yet backfire.

CSO: 4200/583

MILITARY CONTINGENT TO REMAIN IN SINGAPORE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Feb 84 p 5

[Text]

NZPA-AFP

Singapore

New Zealand will maintain its 800-strong military contingent in Singapore as a part of its contribution to the five-power defence pact, says the Minister of Defence, Mr Thomson.

The minister, who arrived in Singapore on Tuesday on his way to Brunei to attend its independence celebrations, said whatever decision Australia made on the Royal Australian Air Force base in Malaysia, New Zealand would continue to maintain its commitments to the region.

The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr Hawke, during his visit to Singapore and Malaysia last week discussed the Australian Air Force presence at Butterworth, in north-west Malaysia, with the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, and the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mr Mahathir Mohamad.

Mr Hawke said he would brief his cabinet on the issue and announce a decision on the future of the base soon after his return.

Mr Thomson said New Zealand's troop presence in Singapore was agreed in consultation with Malaysia and Singapore.

## NEW ZEALAND

### BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE WORSENS--New Zealand's external trade balance worsened again in January. Preliminary trade figures for the month show an excess of imports over exports of \$129.7 million, the Government Statistician states. A year earlier, imports for January exceeded exports by \$67.7 million. The January, 1984, figures were: exports worth \$549.7 million; imports worth \$679.4 million. This brings exports for the first seven months of the 1983-84 year to \$4412.7 million and imports to \$4990.6 million, producing a trade deficit of \$577.9 million compared with \$317.4 million in the first seven months of 1982-3. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 20 Feb 84 p 2]

CSO: 4200/584

ENVOY SAYS PRC TO BUY SUGAR, DENIES CPP TIES

Sugar Negotiations

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Mar 84 p 122

[Text]

BACOLOD CITY, Mar. 1 (AFP) — China is interested in buying sugar from the Philippines, Peking's ambassador in Manila said during a visit here in the heart of Philippines sugarland.

In an interview with journalists, Ambassador Mo Yanzhong said China produced only three million tons of

sugar and procured the balance of its needs from Cuba under barter arrangement with rice.

Mr. Mo said that there had been a series of follow-up negotiations between the Philippines and China on the memorandum of understanding, which included trade, signed during the recent visit

to China by Imelda Marcos, the President's wife and special personal envoy.

The two nations proposed in the memorandum to upgrade trade volume, including some sugar. It was not immediately known how much sugar China will buy. Mr. Mo said further negotiations were needed.

The envoy is on a three-day familiarization tour of Negros Occidental province which produces over 55 per cent of Philippine sugar.

CPP Ties Denied

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Mar 84 p 28

[Text]

BACOLOD CITY — China has "no connections with" the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), China's ambassador to the Philippines has said here.

Ambassador Mo Yanzhong told reporters yesterday that his country's official policy toward what he called "revolutions" was non-interference "as these (revolutions) are internal affairs."

The CPP is said to be waging guerrilla warfare in parts of the Philippines.

He said the communist parties of various countries have their own policies and that "what practices they follow are their own affairs."

"The People's Republic of China never interferes," he said.

He denied there was any contact between the Chinese embassy here and the Philippine communists, whose armed guerrillas are estimated at about 7,000.

When asked about the social and political climate in the Philippines, he repeated that "what is happening here is purely an internal problem of the Philippines."

He expressed hopes that the Philippines would enjoy peace and stability so it could develop into a "prosperous society."

CSO: 4200/579

COCONUT SUBSIDIES REMAIN SUSPENDED; NO NEW FUNDS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Mar 84 p 13

[Text]

Coconut industry programs such as the subsidy to basic consumer items, and replanting and scholarship programs for farmers and their families, will remain suspended until new sources of funds are tapped, a spokesman for the industry said yesterday.

"These programs used to be funded by the coconut levy, which was lifted in August 1982," the spokesman said. "Contrary to prevailing rumors, the levy is still suspended."

The spokesman issued the statement in reaction to persistent claims by industry critics about the levy.

If the levy were still in effect, the industry source pointed out, prices of cooking oil, milk, soap and other coconut-based consumer products would not have risen to their present high levels.

He recalled that from August 1973 to August 1982, the industry spent P1.8 billion from the levy collection to subsidize prices of these products and benefit the entire nation.

The spokesman said that the replanting program was suspended last year after funds allocated for the program were used up.

According to the Philippine Coconut au-

thority (PCA), so far only 47,000 hectares out of the targeted three million hectares have been replanted with the high-yielding MAWA hybrid.

The replanting program has been considered by industry leaders as extremely necessary to counteract the decline in the country's coconut output, he explained.

Philippine coconut production went down to 1.22 million metric tons in 1983 from 1.35 million metric tons in 1982 and 1.45 million metric tons in 1981, according to the PCA.

The PCA, the government's coconut policy-maker, has not yet

drawn up an alternative funding mechanism for the replanting program, the industry source said. PCA's loan negotiation with the World Bank is at a standstill, he revealed.

Another worthy levy-funded project, the scholarship program has also been discontinued for lack of funds. The project was designed to improve the socio-economic plight of coconut farmers and their families by providing them with educational opportunities, the spokesman said.

He added, however, that other industry programs will continue despite the suspension of the levy.

CSO: 4200/579



**SUGAR DRIVERS STRIKE PROTESTS HARASSMENT, EXTORTION**

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Mar 84 p 28

[Text]

CALAMBA, Laguna — Drivers of some 250 trucks owned by Batangas and Laguna sugarcane planters went on strike yesterday morning in front of the permanent weighbridge station of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) in barangay Tulo here.

The strikers denounced alleged continuous harassment and extortion by law enforcement agencies, particularly the Bureau of Land Transportation regional office in Lipa City.

Meanwhile, the Canlubang mill district milling committee (CMDMC), representing sugar planters associations and cooperatives in Laguna and Batangas, strongly urged Highways Minister Jesus Hipolito to act immediately on its pending petition to exempt sugarcane haulers in the

area from the "weighbridge" fee and to allow them to overload to save on fuel cost.

The striking drivers parked along the highway their trucks loaded with some 3,000 tons of sugarcane, and refused to deliver their cargo to the Canlubang Sugar Estate (CSE).

Gregorio Torres, leader of the drivers, said strike would continue until law enforcement agencies concerned will give assurance that their harassment would stop.

Torres said drivers are being penalized for "overloading" and their licenses confiscated for offenses "which we should not be blamed for."

Tanauan Councillor Cecilio Hernandez, a sugar planter, claimed that sugar haulers are being discriminated against because while they are being allowed

only eight tons net weight for six-wheel trucks, and 12 tons net weight for 10-wheeled trucks, LOI 874 issued on June 14, 1979 permits rice and corn haulers to lead 14 tons net weight for six-wheeled trucks and 25 tons net weight for 10-wheeled trucks.

He added that for excess weight, the sugar hauler pays ₱125 per ton.

In a letter sent last Jan. 30 to Hipolito through Assemblyman Luis Yulo, the CMDMC said the exemption of the sugar haulers from the "weighbridge" is necessary because:

Trucks are forced to load above its rated capacities to economize on fuel and, thereby, reduce hauling cost.

Delay in the transport of cane to the sugar central means dislocation of harvesting and milling schedules. (Momoy Cardenas)

CSO: 4200/579

# BOYCOTT COALITION SET UP 25 FEBRUARY 1984

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Feb 84 p 40

[Text]

In a bid to step up the campaign for boycott of the May 14 elections, some 40 representatives of various cause-oriented groups and political parties met over the weekend to establish the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD).

The coalition was set up during a formal assembly Feb. 25 at the Philippine Columbian House in Paco.

Its stand was firmed up after President Marcos failed to meet six conditions set by opposition groups before any elections in the country could be held. CORD's advisory council is composed of former Sen. Lorenzo M. Tañada of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Free-

dom, and Democracy; former Sen. Jose W. Diokno of the Kilusan para sa Karapatan at Kapang-yarihan ng Bayan (Kaakbay); former President Diosdado Macapagal of the Liberal Party; Butz Aquino of the Alliance of Metropolitan Associations (AMA); Joaquin "Chino" Roces of the Mamamayang Nagkakaisa Para kay Aquino (MANA); Dr. Mamita Pardo de Tavera of Medical Action Group, and Dean Armando Malay of the Kapisanan para sa Pagpapalaya at Amnestiya ng mga Detenido sa Pilipinas.

The advisory council will provide guidance to CORD in the conduct of its first major activity, Lakad para sa Kalayaan

ng Bayan (Lakbayan) two simultaneous marches from Concepcion, Tarlac in the north and San Pablo City in the south to Manila.

The marches, will start March 1 and end at the Quirino Grandstand, Rizal Park, March 7.

CORD is sponsoring the Lakbayan together with the Boycott Coalition Against Tyranny — Central Luzon and the Nationalist Alliance — Southern Tagalog.

Organizations presently affiliated with CORD include the August 21 Movement (ATOM), Apostolic Center Human Rights (ACHR), Health Alliance for Democracy (HEAD), Interim National Assembly Association (INAA), Justice for Aquino, Justice for All (JAJA) movement, Kaakbay, LP, MANA, Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism, Inc. MABINI, NA, Samahan para sa Pananampalaya at Katarungan (Sapak), and Women for the Ouster of Marcos and Boycott (WOMB).

CSO: 4200/579

OFFICIAL DENIES FEARS ON HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Feb 84 p 32

[Text]

Ulama Tugung, chairman of the Region IX autonomous government based in Zamboanga City, debunked yesterday charges that the continued suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in Muslim areas of Mindanao is not conducive to holding a free and honest election.

Tugung also allayed fears of some Muslim leaders that opposition candidates cannot move and speak freely about the ills of government while the writ remains suspended.

"On the contrary, during election time, government authorities will see to it that no abuses will be made in upholding the writ suspension," he said.

Persons not committing subversive activities — the reason for the writ suspension — need not fear getting arrested, he said.

Some Muslim officials have sought the restoration of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to allay fears of being arrested and detained even without charges.

The privilege of the writ remains suspended in Regions IX and XII since the imposition of martial law on Sept. 21, 1972.

When martial law was lifted on Jan. 17, 1981, the writ was restored in all areas in the Philippines, except in these two Muslim regions, and in matters involving national security nationwide. (Nelly Sindayen)

CSO: 4200/579

JESUIT LAWYER, ACADEMIC DISCUSSES CHURCH POLITICAL CLOUT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Mar 84 p 5

[Text]

"Rest easy, candidates and parties. The Catholic church will not make or unmake you."

With these words Fr. Joaquin G. Bernas of Ateneo de Manila University tried to dispel spe-

culations on the church's political clout.

Bernas, a Filipino Jesuit lawyer, was a discussant at a recent University of the Philippines colloquium on the succession issue and the con-

tinuity of the present political order.

Dean Ledivina V. Cariño of the UP college of public administration, who was the speaker, had cited the Catholic church as one of the power-

holders whose activities may influence developments in the post-Marcos era.

Bernas conceded that there are a lot of things going for the church. Having a national network, it counts on some 5,000 priests, 7,500 sisters and brothers, thousands of lay workers, 15,000 lay teachers, 2,100 educational institutions, and 16 radio stations, including Rádio Veritas and Veritas newspaper.

He said the church has maintained its credibility, especially in the rural areas and among the masses. It has international linkages and has economic resources.

However, Bernas stressed the ambiguity of the church doctrine on its role in the secular order enables bishops and other leaders to take conflicting stands. Its economic dependence on the elite makes it vulnerable to

pressure from the elite. The existence of large institutions makes it vulnerable to a hostile government.

Bernas said Rome frowns on politicalization, whatever the present Pope's stand may be with respect to Poland. The concept of the church as the church for all men prevents it from totally identifying with any one person or group to the exclusion of others, he said.

CSO: 4200/579

**VER ADMITS ONLY 5 PERCENT MILITARY RECALL FROM CIVIL POSTS**

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Feb 84 p 40

[Text]

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, said yesterday that despite requests for the recall of military personnel detailed in various civil agencies of government, only five per cent have responded.

The AFP chief made the disclosure during the induction of the new set of officers and governors of the Philippine Council of Management at the Philippine Plaza hotel in Manila.

Since shortly after the lifting of martial law, defense and military authorities have repeatedly tried to recall military officers

with managerial expertise and other personnel detailed with various civil agencies of government.

Ver said only five per cent have rejoined the military "because the heads of these agencies utilizing their services persisted in requesting the retention of our men whose talents and services they still need."

Ver said that although the AFP is at a disadvantage, this is more than compensated by their contributions to the total effort in delivering to our people that quality of public service that they deserve."

CSO: 4200/579

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

EMIRATE DELEGATION WELCOMED---Sheikh Faisal Bin Khalid Al Qasimi, nephew and heir apparent of the ruler of the Emirate of Sharjah, arrives with his brother to confer with local officials on business ventures. Enrique Salonga, president of Aero Filipinas, led welcomers at the airport. (LP) [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Mar 84 p 1]

SAUDI BUSINESSMAN WELCOMED---President Marcos welcomes Sheik Mohammad Al Zaid of Enna International Co. in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, as he calls at Malacanang to pay his respects to the President. Accompanying the Saudi visitor is Alfredo Gloria of Pennel Commercial Co. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Feb 84 p 1]

CSO: 4200/579

SINGAPORE SET TO REDIRECT INVESTMENTS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 9 Feb 84 p 17

[Article in the "Asian Affairs" column by Michael Richardson]

[Text] Singapore, Wednesday.--The Singapore Government, which had planned to make investments in Australian resource and real estate projects that could amount to at least \$2 billion, is withholding its money and channelling it elsewhere because of unhappiness with Australian policies.

Potential Singapore investors, with tens of millions of dollars at their disposal, have also been deterred by Australia's foreign investment policy and its administration by the Foreign Investment Review Board.

While these problems pre-date the arrival of the Labor Government, sources say results of a review of foreign investment policy announced by the Treasurer, Mr Keating, in December did little to reassure official and private investors from Singapore. Australia's foreign investment controls are still widely regarded in Singapore as too restrictive.

The issue is expected to be raised this week with the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Senator Button by senior Singapore Government representatives. Senator Button is due to arrive in Singapore tomorrow for a three day visit.

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, is expected to arrive on Sunday after visiting China on the second last leg of his East-Asian tour.

Singapore's investment concerns are expected to figure prominently in meetings Mr Hawke will have with Singapore's First Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Goh Keng Swee and the Finance Minister, Dr Tony Tan.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew may also touch on the problem in the wide-ranging discussions he will have with the Australian leader.

Despite its lack of natural resources, Singapore has prospered mightily as a financial and export manufacturing centre. It has accumulated massive surplus foreign exchange reserves that are now estimated to be worth more than \$15 billion.

Three years ago, the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation was set up to improve management and profitability of the island-State's rapidly growing pool of hard currency and other external assets.

Mr Lee is the GSIC chairman, Dr Goh is a director and one of the architects of Singapore's economic growth strategy.

In 1982, consultants recommended North America, Japan, Australia and several West European countries as priority areas for long-term investment by the GSIC.

Since then, Mr Lee, Dr Goh and other Singapore Government representatives have held extensive discussions with Australian Federal and State governments on terms and conditions for official Singapore investment, and on specific sectors and investment projects.

Following a visit to Singapore two years ago, the NSW Premier, Mr Wran, said Singapore was keen to invest in Australian enterprises, especially NSW coal.

He said he had been told that the GSIC was prepared to allocate several billion dollars for Australia. Singapore sources have mentioned a figure of \$1-2 billion in talks with the Federal Government, but stressed that any investment on this scale would be built up gradually and be held long-term.

The most recent of the Australian ministerial visitors to Singapore was the Victorian Premier, Mr Cain. He came in December to try to interest the Singapore Government and private investors in commercial real estate and manufacturing projects in his State.

It is understood that Dr Goh told Mr Cain the main deterrent to large-scale GSIC investment in Australia was the reluctance of the Federal Government to extend exemption from tax on profits, including dividends and capital gain, from the Singapore Government's relatively small-scale holdings of Australian shares and debentures to direct investment.

Both the Fraser Government and now the Hawke Government — under pressure to cut big Budget deficits, increase tax revenues and crack down on evasion — have been equally reluctant to establish a tax-free precedent for foreign government investment by granting sovereign immunity to Singapore.

Dr Goh is believed to have told Mr Cain that the GSIC was interested in investing in commercial real estate and resource projects in Australia, but could not do so if

income from these relatively slow-yielding ventures was going to be taxed.

He reportedly said that the US and Canada did not tax foreign government investments from Singapore and elsewhere.

Dr Goh is also understood to have told Mr Cain the Singapore Government felt Australian regulations on some of the commercial property investments that were of interest to Singapore did not have sufficient scope for foreign participation and made too much provision for local ownership and control.

Mr Cain undertook to relay these and other points made by Dr Goh to Federal authorities.

A GSIC source said yesterday that in Japan it was very difficult and expensive for foreigners to buy real estate. But the US was a wide open market.

The GSIC is known to have invested well over \$100 million, mainly in office buildings in Pennsylvania, California and New Jersey, in the past couple of years.

The value of GSIC share and debenture holdings in Australia, which are still being treated as tax free, is believed to be at least \$100 million and includes a stake in Western Mining Corporation.

But Singapore portfolio investment is much larger in the US and Japan, mainly because markets there are so much bigger than Australia's, but also because of uncertainty about the tax situation in Australia if GSIC share acquisitions expand.

The GSIC source said Singapore also wanted to buy Australian Government securities, as it did in

the US and Japan, but this was not permitted by Australian authorities because they were not yet prepared to allow the Australian dollar to become a reserve currency.

On the private investment front, sources said individuals and companies handling Singapore funds felt Australian policy was too restrictive and that the FIRB imposed too many conditions and delays.

The sources added: "Whether or not its true, the FIRB is seen to be the big bogey man by nearly all potential investors from Singapore.

"They are no longer looking to invest in Australia but are putting their funds elsewhere, mainly in the US, where there are very few controls."



## THAILAND

EDITOR FAULTS POLICY OF 'FOLLOWING THE AMERICAN BUTT'

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 26 Jan 84 p 50

[17 January 1984 Speak Thai column by Rattanayawapraphat: "Following the American Butt or Being Yoked by America?"]

[Text] Concerning the remarks made by Prince Wannawaithayakon on the Public Relations Department radio on 2 February 1947 following his return from an official trip to the United States, looking at them once again today, there is one part that clearly shows that after the Second World War came to an end, with the Allies gaining the victory on 16 August 1945, Thailand became a semi-colony of the United States. The important section was when the prince spoke about the dispute with France. France said that it would negotiate with Thailand only after Thailand had returned the four (Thai) provinces that Thailand had seized during the Indochina War. That explanation to the Thai people over the radio 36 years ago clearly shows that Thailand was obeying the United States.

Because "in the end, the French government presented sufficient evidence and the U.S. government announced that the situation concerning land rights must be restored to what it was prior to the war. These four provinces were a major issue. But restoring the situation to what it had been previously does not mean that the border situation cannot be improved using peaceful means. This is the attitude of the British government, too."

After the Second World War, in Thailand differences of opinion arose both among the leaders of the country and among the people. In particular, there was disagreement over what the position of the country was. Were we one of the victors or one of the defeated countries? Or were we in a neutral position? In the newspapers at that time, Thailand was compared with Mrs Wan Thong, who was on Khun Phaen's side for one moment and then on Khun Chang's the next. Few of the people had any idea what was happening. The governments of Luang Thamrong Nawasawat and Mr Pridi Phanomyong acted as if Thailand was one of the defeated countries. It's fortunate that the underground Free Thai movement [during the war] helped to change this image. Otherwise, England would have come and occupied Thailand.

And the most important point that was popularized to the point where most people came to accept it as fact was that when England and France wanted to seek reparations from Thailand, Thailand was lucky since the United States blocked this and helped Thailand from becoming a colony.

Ever since then, all Thai governments have openly done everything possible to please the U.S. government. When the government of Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram did things indicating that it would not let the United States interfere too much with the Thai government, there was suddenly a coup d'etat as if the gods had sent Field Marshal Sarit Thannarat to make Thailand and the United States true friends who would never again have any arguments. In the end, it was said that the Thai government of that period was "following the American butt."

During the past 38 years since the end of the war, Thailand has constantly "followed the American butt." When the United States asked Thailand to send troops to Korea, Thailand sent troops. When the war broke out between North and South Vietnam, the United States asked for troops again, and again Thailand sent troops. And then there is the war in Kampuchea. Thailand has always followed the wishes of the United States. And concerning relations with China, the Thai government was once terrified that major problems would arise [if Thailand established relations with China]. But when the United States asked Thailand to establish relations with China, Thailand immediately did as it was asked and acted as if nothing had ever been amiss between the two countries.

Concerning Thailand "following the American butt," I would like to analyze things again to see if we have really been "following the American butt" or whether the matter actually goes deeper than that. Concerning Thailand's always acting in accord with the requests of the United States, it can be seen that we have not really been "following their butt" but that we have actually been "following orders" like a servant or slave following his master's orders. Thus, it can be seen that concerning the Thai territory that France forced us to cede to France in 1894, that was Thai land that Rama V gave up in exchange for rights to Trat and Chanthaburi, which French soldiers had seized. Thailand sent soldiers to take back this land in 1940, the year before the Second World War broke out. But when the United States ordered "Prince Wan" to make a statement on Thailand returning this land to France, he returned and did as he had been ordered. But after France got this land back, it did not hold any further negotiations with Thailand. Thus, we gave up Thai territory and got nothing in return.

Concerning our past 38 years of association with the United States, have we been "following the American butt" or have we been "yoked" by the United States? Since we have been yoked like this, we have had to purchase weapons from the United States at a high price. They will never give us something free like a friend even if we have to face the enemy alone first.

11943

CSO: 4207/77

CHAWALIT GIVES VIEWS ON SRV, KAMPUCHEA

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 24 Jan 84 p 3

[Conversation of Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, deputy commander of the Army, with a group of women reporters the evening of 20 Jan 1984 at the Oriental Hotel]

[Excerpt] I would like to return to the point that you wish to know about so much, that I started on, namely, external security. Just now I talked about internal security. You can easily see that external security presently is what we are most concerned about, namely, the stability or the instability that will come from the east. From a military standpoint, the eastern front is a threat, to say nothing of the more than 10 divisions of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Soviet military bases in southern Vietnam, and Vietnamese MI helicopter gunship movements down to Bien Hoa -- all these things the military considers to be threats.

But above all, we look at the objectives -- the "intentions" -- at the core intentions of our opponents, those that are the most "decisive," which underscore the military capabilities of the enemy as threats. But what and how much they can do depends on us and depends directly on our "intentions." Everyone should understand that we don't consider Vietnam to be our enemy. This is the most important part of the matter.

If we consider Vietnam to be our enemy, our policy in Kampuchea will not just happen in practice; our policy in Kampuchea is of another kind, something that we must do these days by not considering Vietnam as our enemy, because we believe in the principles of society. We believe in the principles of the UN and the absolutely most important thing is that we believe in the necessity of what we call self-determination, that human beings should have the right to decide themselves about their own societies. And so we need to take a stand right here in such a way that it appears that we are giving assistance to the other side.

But I want to inform you that we are not doing that (aiding the other side). If we were going to do like the military and civil courts in Kampuchea -- that's not the way. Right now, if we boil it down, the present situation in Kampuchea should soon reach a turning point; regardless of the outcome, whether it worsens or improves, it's OK, it is still near a turning point -- no one

thinks about waging war forever which exhausts the natural resources of his country -- because we can see the real picture which has been emerging since November and December. As for last year, Vietnam began to do something, but now it is almost February and there are still no movements whatsoever.

As for those movements, the increasing troop strength and the shooting (into Thailand) -- they are strategic threats. Somebody like you would overlook the big strategic picture. Don't look at the overall picture, as it might tickle you to death, with this little surprise and that little surprise. I want to point out that the picture presently has not changed concerning movements of Vietnamese forces. If there are movements, don't forget that in military practice it's said to be necessary to have "momentum" for an "action" or that an "attack" has to have "momentum" to have continuity. There is absolutely no such thing in military practice as movement, then inaction. Absolutely never. Pressure must be maintained and exerted at all times. It takes time to get everything ready, and only the months of February, March and April are left before the rains. Vietnamese troop strength in Kampuchea is tremendously weakened. I already told you that we have not done anything to make us their adversary, because we are not thinking to become one.

If we were going to do anything to be the enemy of Vietnam, then our policy in Kampuchea would not be like this. I'll give you an example. Even if the military forces of Vietnam were to surrender by the battalion or even by the regiment, we wouldn't get involved at all. There is communication and coordination. We tell them don't do it, whatever you're going to do, don't get mixed up with us. Frankly, Vietnam doesn't intend to fight forever.

Yes, there are deceptive pictures -- which are real, which are fake, we can't tell. Look at the facts of what has happened and combine them with the things that should happen -- those are the indicators that can tell which are real. Therefore, we can see that the Kampuchean issue is nothing of importance or anything to worry about much.

12587

CSO: 4207/80

## THAILAND

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEBT PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 29 Jan 84 pp 4, 5

[Article: "Who Is Responsible for the Debt Problem?"]

[Text] If Thailand is compared to a large family, whenever expenditures exceed income, it is necessary to borrow money to cover the expenditures. But if too much money is borrowed, the situation in the family will become more and more chaotic and repaying the debts will greatly tax the strength of the family. At present, Thailand is at a crossroads and must be very careful not to create a debt crisis.

#### The Debt Today Stands At \$11 Billion

From a news report from the Ministry of Finance, SAPPADA WICHAN has learned that a 1983 year-end estimate is that Thailand's combined private and public-sector debt stands at approximately \$11 billion, or 253 billion baht. The public-sector debt is approximately \$7 billion, or 161 billion baht. The remaining amount is private-sector debt.

As for this public-sector debt, it can be seen that in the past, the rate of debt creation has continually increased. That is, the debt has increased approximately 22,657 million baht since last year. During the past 10 years, the debt has increased 10 fold. This is a burden that the people of the entire country must bear.

Concerning the public-sector debt, this is money borrowed by the state enterprises. The government is standing security for more than 60 percent of this. And this does not include the money that the government has borrowed directly in order to support the state enterprises. Because normally, the money borrowed by the government is used in the education and agricultural sectors and the rate is not very great.

Concerning the debt, the government has expressed great concern about this situation. That is, at the beginning of the month, the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board prepared a report on the operations of 60 state enterprises during the 1982-1983 period and submitted it to the cabinet. In short, it said that as of 30 April 1983,

the foreign debt of the public sector was 135,723.989 million baht. Of this, approximately 86,336.778 million baht, or 65 percent, was owed by the state enterprises.

Besides this, in 1983, expenditures by the state enterprises were 17 percent over the national budget. That is, expenditures were 207,721 million baht while the budget was 117,000 million baht.

"It is estimated that during the next 3 years, the repayment of foreign debt by the state enterprises will almost double from present figures. Thus, a debt-repayment table must be prepared so that this increases rapidly. The state enterprises should cut back on their foreign debt creation during the next 2-3 years by finding ways to mobilize more domestic capital," said Pramot Sukhum, the deputy government spokesman, stressing the government's concern.

#### The Burden Created by the Military

Concerning the public-sector debt, the main policy is to borrow from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and financial institutions of the Japanese government since these provide long-term loans and interest rates are rather low. Thus, there is no problem in repaying the debts.

However, the debt owed foreign private-sector money markets, where interest rates are rather high and the debt repayment period is [short], is rather large.

A news report from the Ministry of Finance states that at present, the public-sector owes the private-sector money markets approximately \$2.7 billion out of the total debt of \$7 billion. This is approximately 37 percent. This \$2.7 billion is money borrowed by the military to purchase weapons. During the Thanin administration, approximately \$1 billion was borrowed. We are still in the process of repaying this.

That \$1 billion, or approximately 20 billion baht, was borrowed in order to improve the military. During the Thanin administration, Admiral Sangat Chaloyu was the minister of defense. [The money was borrowed] by promulgating a special law, which was submitted to parliament in 1977. It was claimed that this was being done in order to develop the military and increase its efficiency during the next 4 years.

"The military has already spent all this money. But the debt remains to be paid," said the news source.

#### Sixteenth

During the past several years, the developing countries have experienced a "debt crisis" and many have not been able to repay the debts as stipulated. The International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) has had to step in and exercise

control over the financial affairs of these countries, including Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela. It is said that the combined debt of these four countries totals at least \$212 billion.

This lesson has forced the financiers in the various countries to examine domestic spending in order to prevent such a situation from occurring in their country.

As for Thailand, based on a survey of the debt burden in the developing countries, Thailand placed 16th. As compared with other countries in Asia, our situation is not much better than the other countries. That is, Indonesia's debt totals approximately \$30 billion; Korea's is approximately \$30 billion; Malaysia's debt stands at approximately \$10 billion; and the Philippines, which is the country with the most serious debt problem in this region, owes approximately \$24 billion.

A scholar from the Bank of Thailand said that "countries throughout the world are experiencing problems in repaying their debts. As for us, as compared with Korea and the Philippines, we have borrowed much less than they have since our investments are much smaller than theirs. Also, the government is following a conservative policy. For example, it devalued the baht in 1981 and recently implemented credit controls."

A news source from the Ministry of Finance said that "Thailand's credit is still better than that of neighboring countries. Our credit is good because we have not borrowed very much. We are very careful about this. Last year, for example, the loan ceiling was set at approximately \$2 billion, but we borrowed only \$1.4 billion."

#### A Danger About Which We Must Be Careful

Thailand has constantly tried to be careful about creating debt and a Ministry of Finance regulation was issued in 1982. This operational regulation stipulated that the repayment of foreign debts should not exceed 9 percent of the value of exports. But last year, the value of Thai exports declined from the previous year, and this greatly weakened this Ministry of Finance operational regulation.

"It is my understanding that debt payments in 1983 will exceed the 9 percent level. It may be around 9.8 percent. It will take some time for the situation to improve. Mr Sanoh Unakun said something very interesting. He said that it will take us at least 3 to 4 years to reduce the debt ceiling to 9 percent of the value of exports," said Mr Surasak Nananukun, a senior manager of Bangkok Bank, recently.

However, a news source from the Ministry of Finance said that the figures on exports have not yet been released. At present, the figures are only estimates. "I think that the rate will be approximately 8.9, 9.0 or 9.1 percent."

"I think that this poses a danger. We must be very careful. I have seen the figures. The combined debt repayment of the public and private sectors is approximately 20 percent of the value of exports. This is already at the maximum limit," said the news source apprehensively.

As for the next 2 years, Thailand's committed debt that it will have to repay will total approximately \$300 million, which is more than 6 billion baht. This makes it necessary for the government to be even more careful.

At present, Thailand must "tighten its belt" by cutting expenditures. At the same time, income must be increased. Otherwise, the ever-increasing debt may become an overwhelming burden for the people. The various sectors should give some thought to this burden that has fallen on the people.

The Military Budget: After Being Informed, Approval Has to Be Given

"The people will have to pay more taxes to pay off the debt," said Mr Kroekkiet Phiphattanaseritham, the dean of the Faculty of Economics at Thammasat University, concerning the effects of the debt burden created by the government.

There Are Both Advantages and Disadvantages to Borrowing

Concerning debt creation, the dean of the Faculty of Economics at Thammasat University said that it is difficult to see the immediate, or short-term effects of this. But in the long term, there may be problems when it comes time to repay the principal and interest. The total sum may be very great as compared to the value of exports. This would place a burden on the government and on the economy, which is now in a period of recovery. And this would affect the people, too.

However, Mr Kroekkiet said that in the short term, this may be beneficial. We have a balance of trade deficit, and this affects our balance of payments and our international reserves, which in turn affects the value of the baht. "When things are like this, we can solve the short-term problems by borrowing money from abroad. By doing this, we are solving the short-term problems but may be creating problems for the long term.

Mr Kroekkiet also said that how much money is borrowed is not as important as why it is borrowed, whether it is borrowed to make investments to generate economic results and who benefits from borrowing the money.

"The same is true for the state enterprises. They have borrowed large sums of money. Each one must be monitored to see if it can repay the principal and interest. The Telephone Organization of Thailand, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand and the Provincial Power Authority have borrowed money to make investments and so there won't



be any problems when it comes time to repay the money. But when the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority and the Water Works Authority borrow money, they cannot repay the money and so the burden falls on the government and the people. This is not good."

#### Who Control the Loans?

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board has formulated a plan and stipulated in the chapter on foreign debts that annual loans cannot exceed approximately \$2 billion. For actual operations, there is the Foreign Loan Policy Committee. The chairman of this committee is the minister of finance. Members of the committee include the undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance, the governor of the Bank of Thailand, the secretary-general of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, the director-general of the Department of Foreign Cooperation and the director of the Office of Fiscal Policy, who serves as the committee secretary.

A news source from this committee said that "our operating principle is that all the money that is borrowed should be used to make investments. We turn down requests for loans to pay taxes, salaries or other expenses that are not investments."

#### Controlling the State Enterprises

Concerning the above figures, it is the state enterprises that account for most of the public-sector loans. Thus, the Foreign Loan Policy Committee feels that the state enterprises must improve their internal operations and make things more efficient in order to increase revenues instead of borrowing money from abroad to expand operations without increasing efficiency.

"We want the state enterprises to operate efficiently and be able to stand on their own feet. But many of these enterprises do things like bureaucrats. Another serious problem is that ministers frequently play politics in order to gain votes. Things are very serious in certain sectors. For example, the State Railway of Thailand refuses to raise passenger fares since [the minister] is afraid of losing votes," said the news source.

#### The Military Budget, Security Comes First

At a time when the government is trying to control the expenditures of the state enterprise units, General Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander, is abroad negotiating with the United States for the purchase of F16-A100 fighter aircraft.

A news source said that concerning the money to purchase weapons for the military units, we have stipulated that the money is not to be borrowed from private-sector money markets, as the Thanin administration

did. The money must be borrowed as part of foreign aid programs, particularly from the United States.

In 1984, Bank loans will total approximately \$139 million, or approximately 3,197 million baht.

"Concerning the loans taken by the military, they usually let us discuss the matter. But actually, it just amounts to informing us of what they are doing. Because the military usually claims that what it is doing is for national security purposes," said the news source.

#### A Violation of Economic Principles

Even though purchasing weapons is important for national security, in the past, the money used to purchase the weapons has come from loans rather than from annual budget allocations.

Concerning this, Mr Kroekkiet said that the "money spent on national defense should not come from loans; it should come from taxes. Because according to a principle of economics, this is consumption since it does not produce anything. The money for defense should come from taxes because the government will then take steps to improve the tax collection system to make it more efficient."

"The present method of purchasing weapons is incorrect since the loans do not appear in the annual budget expenditures. This is a shortcoming. Actually, if this was included in the annual budget, parliament would be informed first. And at present, I don't think that the military budget submitted to parliament presents any problems," said the dean of the Faculty of Economics.

11943

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THAILAND

INTERNAL RTA POLITICS BEFORE APRIL MOVES ANALYZED

Bangkok ATHIT KHLET LAP in Thai 21-27 Jan 84 pp 11-15

[Article: "What's Happened to 'Big Chiu?"]

[Text] In the army at present, there are two people who are considered to be possible heirs to the position of RTA CINC when General Athit Kamlangek retires in 1985.

It is thought that in the mid-year transfer of military officers this April, one of the two contenders for the RTA CINC position will be made the commanding general of the First Army Area and promoted to lieutenant general. It is thought that that will make it easy for him to climb up higher using the command line.

At the same time, it is thought that the role of the other contender in his position as the chief of staff, the brains of the army, is coming to an end.

Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the Brain Who Has Reached the End of the Line

After Policy 66/1980 of General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, was implemented and the army began using it like a "bible" to put an end to the communist war, Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut began playing a scholarly role and came to be regarded as the "brains" of the army and the regular advisor to General Prem.

Since 1980, he has not been viewed just as an intelligent officer who has had a profound understanding of the strategic and tactical problems in fighting and defeating the communists. In the political field, people in high-level political circles have said that Lieutenant General Chawalit is playing an important role in determining what happens concerning the political situation.

What is important is that Lieutenant General Chawalit is the officer who represents the line embodied in Policy 66/1980, which is considered to be the most progressive line in the army.

It is thought that the 66/1980 line proposed by Lieutenant General Chawalit would not have had a chance to play a broad role and have a political effect if he had not tried to gain the support of certain conservative officers in the army who are like a major power center and who presently have great influence.

Lieutenant General Chawalit has not denied this. Thus, in playing a political role, he has constantly sided with this power center, particularly in the matter of revising the constitution. Even though this was the line of the 66 Group, the image that has emerged is one of constantly supporting the power center in the army to have it play the greatest political role in the future.

Concerning the effect that [the attempt] to revise the constitution has had on the 66 Group and on Lieutenant General Chawalit, the once broad role played by Lieutenant General Chawalit is now very restricted. Also, it has been charged that Lieutenant General Chawalit has relations with former communists and is greatly influenced by them. This has resulted in Lieutenant General Chawalit being viewed in an even more negative light.

What is important is that the confidence of the "masters" began to decline even more after various things changed. The sharp ideas and theories of Lieutenant General Chawalit began to be viewed as ordinary things that would not benefit the "masters."

At the same time, the role of other "brain level" officers began to increase just when various groups began attacking Lieutenant General Chawalit more strongly.

#### The More Slips, the More Slides

Concerning the time that Lieutenant General Chawalit recommended repealing the Anti-Communist Act when he was serving as the assistant army chief of staff for operations, even though he received much attention and recognition from the army, his recommendation was never acted on. And his recommendation concerning a Security Act has been filed away at the National Security Council. It is well known that the National Security Council is an important "checkpoint" that has blocked many progressive ideas.

Lieutenant General Chawalit's forceful responses to communist theory throughout the past period have not prevented him from being viewed by many groups as being "under the thumb" of Mr Prasoet Sapsunthon, a former communist who has ingratiated himself and gained influence with high-level officials.

His release of a document criticizing the 14 October line for being a reactionary constitution line seriously damaged his image in the minds of students and intellectuals. And it was this that has resulted in Lieutenant General Chawalit suffering such a "political" loss that it will be difficult for him to recover.

Also, concerning the group of Mr Thongpak Phiengket establishing a CPT [group] in the urban area, which was supported by Mr Prasoet Sapsunthon, many people feel that Lieutenant General Chawalit was behind this.

Several intelligence units have told ATHIT that this matter has greatly upset many high-ranking officials and that this action has had only negative results politically.

However, concerning Lieutenant General Chawalit, regardless of whether or not he was involved in this, he is like a defendant in this case, and it seems that this matter will cause him much heartache.

#### The End of the Era of Operations; Chawalit's Image Is Fading

During the past 2 years, the use of military force to smash the Communist Party of Thailand has clearly declined. Operations are now launched only when it is not possible to solve the communist problem using political means.

Even though a great issue has been made of the activities of the Green Star group in the Phu Phan mountains and even though the severity and danger of the situation along the western border has constantly been stressed, the response recently has been so muted that the propaganda issued about these things has had little effect.

At the same time, the army's policy is beginning to move toward expanding [the army's] political base among the masses. The army's civil affairs unit, which used to be a small unit, has been expanded and is now playing a much greater role. Recently, almost all of the things done by the army to help solve the country's problems have been handled by the "Civil Affairs Center."

Thus, the status of the Civil Affairs Center has increased so much that it has obliterated the image of the operations sector in almost all spheres. This is another thing that will reduce Lieutenant General Chawalit's role in the army to an unprecedented degree.

#### Chawalit-Mana, a Struggle for Prestige?

Even though the "star" of Lieutenant General Mana Rattanakoset, the deputy army chief of staff and the director of the Army Civil Affairs Center, is rising while that of Lieutenant General Chawalit is declining, this does not mean that there is a conflict between the two men.

A high-level military news source in the Internal Security Operations Command told ATHIT that there is no ideological conflict at all between Lieutenant General Mana and Lieutenant General Chawalit. And recently, the broad role being played by Lieutenant General Mana has begun to follow the path taken by Lieutenant General Chawalit in his relations with both the masses and the people who have left the jungle.

However, with their different roles and duties, it cannot be denied that in today's army, Lieutenant General Mana is playing a major part in setting the political tasks. And it is Lieutenant General Mana who has the trust of the "masters." Thus, his status has increased rapidly.

As for their roles in the futures, there should not be any conflict between these two men since Lieutenant General Mana will retire in 1985 along with General Athit Kamlangek. But Lieutenant General Chawalit will not retire until 1992 and so there should not be any conflict between them over position.

#### Chawalit-Phichit, an Unavoidable Course

Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, the deputy commanding general of the First Army Area and the person expected to be appointed commanding general of the First Army Area in April, has repeatedly told the mass media that he has never had any conflicts with Lieutenant General Chawalit. But a high-level military news source in the army told ATHIT that "even though these two men have never been at odds, in the future their paths will unavoidably cross since the positions and roles of both men are headed toward the position of RTA CINC. Even though a person like General Banchop Bunnak may keep them apart, the two will certainly be competitors. At the same time, the pressure exerted by both sides is almost equal."

However, in terms of his personality and thinking, Major General Phichit is definitely considered to be the representative of the conservative faction in the army. At the same time, because of recent pressures, long-term plans have been made for him.

Thus, during the next 2 years, before General Athit retires, it will be interesting to see what happens to these two men. This will be an indication of which faction--the conservative faction or the 66 faction--will gain control of the army in the future.

#### What Is 'Big Chiu' Doing These Days?

It has been observed that the silence of Lieutenant General Chawalit in recent days is due in part to the decline of General Prem's prestige in the army and on the political front.

Even though Lieutenant General Chawalit is an important advisor to General Prem and serves as a link between the army and the government, at a certain point, Lieutenant General Chawalit will probably choose

his own standpoint. At the same time, if Lieutenant General Chawalit loses the support of the "masters," it will be easy for General Prem to reduce his role as an advisor.

Several senior army officers have observed that Lieutenant General Chawalit may be looking far ahead and feel that the conservative forces in the army are very secure. As long as he continues to play a role that opposes the thinking of the conservatives, it will be very difficult for him to make any progress in the future.

A news source in the Army Operations Center who is close to Lieutenant General Chawalit told ATHIT that "if Lieutenant General Chawalit was thinking of becoming the RTA CINC, he would not be keeping quiet like this. But actually, he has many responsibilities."

Concerning Major General Phichit, he said that "Major General Phichit is junior to Lieutenant General Chawalit. It is known that Major General Phichit will allow Chawalit to go first. But if they are on the same path and have to confront each other, it's not sure what will happen. The above matter has played a major role and so Lieutenant General Chawalit has been rather quiet."

Concerning the role played by Lieutenant General Chawalit recently, a senior official in the Internal Security Operations Command told ATHIT that Lieutenant General Chawalit frequently goes to observe the situation along the western border, particularly in Mae Sot District in Tak Province.

In summary, concerning the situation that Lieutenant General Chawalit finds himself in, in which the conservative forces are gaining power in the army and he does not have the full trust of those at the top, the best way out at present is to remain in the background and wait for the right time to regain his position after the situation changes and is again supportive.

However, it is thought that the annual military transfers in September will be an indication of what the future holds in store for Lieutenant General Chawalit. And this will certainly be an indication of the army's future, too.

11943

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COLONEL ARRESTED WITH WEAPONS SEIZED IN KAMPUCHEA

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] An RTA Operations Center colonel was seized along with a large amount of combat weapons. The accused denied charges, claiming that the weapons were seized in Kampuchea and intended for the army.

At 6:00 am on 28 January, Police Lt Col Vithaya Vongphaiboon, inspector-general of Ratburana police station, and a police force hurriedly surrounded the houses numbered 27 and 271, group 10, Bangpakok, in the Ratburana district of Bangkok, because they learned that ammunition and firearms used in combat by the government were hidden there.

This was the house of Col Yongyot Eamkopung, 57, an army officer stationed at the RTA Operations Center of the Army's Directorate of Joint Logistics.

The police asked to enter to search. From their search they found 1 unregistered 11 mm gun and 3 magazines; 1 RKA and 4 magazines; 1 M-16 and 2 magazines; 97 bullets for a M-16, 76 bullets for an RKA, 76 bullets for a 57 mm gun, and 11 bullets for a carbine.

After that, they detained Mrs Chintana Eamkopung, 49, the wife of Col Yongyot, searched her, and found a baretta pistol, registration number 1818296, and 4 magazines. They arrested Mr Sophon or Tea Saithong, 26, who had a 38 mm revolver with 5 bullets, and arrested Mr Charoen Pakdithanakoon, 32, who was charged with assault. From there, they brought them all in for questioning.

During questioning, Col Yongyot testified that he had gotten these firearms from captured Kampucheans in Kampuchea, and that after he had confiscated them, he did not send them to the army but kept them at his home. As for his wife, she is the head of the Prapadaeng area minibus station. After questioning was over, the army itself took them in for investigation before noon the same day.

12587

CSO: 4207/80



# EDITORIAL BLASTS PHUKET POLICE FOR FORCED PROSTITUTION

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 1 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] Regarding the pitiful death of the young girl who was chained and forcibly detained into prostitution in a brothel in Phuket province -- even if the conditions occurring and still persisting can be thoroughly explained by either a social welfare specialist or by the police, those explanations are not at all likely to be understandable or sympathetic or even to display the pity dictated by civility, because the condition of people abusing people, people oppressing people into slavery, people forcing people to sell themselves like merchandise occurs so cruelly in our society over and over again and as a cruel insult to the law and to human values.

Even the law does not support the brothel and prostitute situation, but the truth is, these things exist brazenly, which even good persons such as Gen Sitthi Viraroth cannot deny. At the same time, the existence of brothels and prostitutes creates many horrible situations that can be called hells on earth. And within these immoral hells there are hells where there are not only places of prostitution but places where young girls are forcibly detained in cages so that they surrender into prostitution.

These hells of hell are situated in the heart of cities, under the noses of the police, the enforcers of the law, especially these hell holes in Phuket where the owners do not only detain young girls in the usual way, but chain them and cram them into cages as if they were criminals. The question for the conscience of the police of Phuket province: why are they so coldblooded that they allow this kind of situation to happen; did not the police ever know that there were brothels before? Sadder than that, the police never patrol and sweep up these brothels which are floating around under their own noses; or is something covering their eyes and restraining their sense of responsibility from acting according to the law?

The death of the detained girl in a brothel in Phuket does not only reveal the leniency of the enforcers of the law, but also, most pathetically, has another side: it has become a sad revelation of the disgusting and putrid rottenness caused by the enforcers of the law. For this terrible incident we cannot blame only the owners of the brothels; an important part (of the blame) also rests with the conscience of that group of police, the enforcers of the law.

Whenever a crime is committed, it must be punished. This law of society is the *raison d'être* for the existence of the people in charge. The leniency of the police did not only create the hellish brothel situation, but also caused the lives of some young girls to end. Concerning this matter, not only the owners of the brothels have to be dealt with, but also those people on duty who neglect and appear to cooperate with the owners of the brothels must be punished. If this matter is not cleared up properly, one of these days the wives or daughters of police officers might be kidnapped and chained and detained and forced into prostitution. When this happens, then all of you will surely have a taste of suffering yourselves.

12687

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THAILAND

MINISTER: UK CHILD SLAVERY STORY 'GROUNDLESS'

BK230940 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Deputy Commerce Minister Phairot Chaiyaphon spoke to newsmen this afternoon after meeting with representatives of two major British importers of Thai readymade garments. He said officials of the two British companies had consulted with him about a public relations plan to refute a documentary film broadcast recently on British television which accused the Thai textile industry of inhuman exploitation of child labor and refusal to pay workers the official wage. The program has adversely affected the sale of Thai readymade garments in Great Britain and halted the flow of Thai products to that country. In 1982, Thailand exported garments worth 553 million baht to Great Britain.

The Commercial Relations Department and the Labor Department jointly organized a fact-finding tour of the factories for the British importers who later agreed that the charges were groundless.

The deputy commerce minister will ask the Interior Ministry and Foreign Affairs Ministry to certify the fact and protest to the British television station.

CSO: 4207/103

## BRIEFS

PRC FM DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA ISSUE--According to Saowanit Khongsiri, director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian held official consultations with Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry today. They reviewed the latest UN General Assembly and discussed the Kampuchean situation, particularly the reported attacks on some Vietnamese-held cities by the tripartite Khmer forces. They also discussed the Southeast Asian situation, Chinese-U.S. relations, and Chinese-Soviet relations. Saowanit said the two foreign ministers exchanged views concerning a solution to the Kampuchean problem. In this regard, the Thai foreign minister noted the strength of the tripartite Khmer forces. Both foreign ministers agreed to continue assistance to the Kampuchians. They believe this will result in Vietnam coming to negotiate a peaceful settlement to the Kampuchean problem, which must be preceded by the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Kampuchea to demonstrate Vietnam's sincerity. During the meeting, the Thai side also asked China to buy more Thai products to redress Thailand's trade deficit with China. [Text] [BK251240 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 25 Feb 84]

CSO: 4207/103

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SENIOR GENERAL HOANG VAN THAI ADDRESSES VPA POLITICAL DIRECTORS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Senior General Hoang Van Thai at the Conference of Political Directors on Party Work and Political Work in 1984: "Building Solid and Strong Basic Units--the Fundamental and Pressing Issue in the New Situation"]

[Text] Part III of Political Bureau Resolution 07 defines the organizational system and fundamental tasks of the basic organizations of the party.

The resolution of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee on the work to be performed in 1984 places special emphasis upon the need to build solid and strong basic units and build the corps of basic level cadres.

The directive of the Political General Department concerning the main issues in party work and political work within the army in 1984 also mentions many measures that can be employed to build pure, solid and strong basic organizations of the party that serve as the nucleus in the effort to build units that are strong and solid in every respect and possess high fighting strength. As stated in resolution 07, the basic organizations of the party are those that have been established within regiments and similar units, within brigade battalions and the student battalions at the academies and officer schools, within the departments or offices of agencies, at hospitals, national defense enterprises, etc. The basic organizations of the party occupy an extremely important position in the party's leadership of the work of building solid and strong basic units. Building basic units of this kind provides a firm foundation for building an army; this is a very basic and, at the same time, a very pressing issue that must be thoroughly discussed and carried out well.

At the conference of political officers recently convened by the Military Commission, many persons spoke about the building of solid and strong basic units and one person suggested that special conferences be held to discuss this issue. I consider this suggestion to be a proper one.

Today, it is not my desire to discuss the matter of building basic units in all the different sectors of the army, but primarily to focus on the building of strong and solid regiments. In the war of resistance, because we had many

strong regiments, we were able to develop many strong divisions, divisions that possessed high political awareness and received good military training, divisions that fought well and were commanded well, divisions that assured us of victory in the war of liberation.

Today, in view of the fact that our country, despite having won large victories, still faces many socio-economic difficulties, more than few negative phenomena have had an impact upon the army and affected the effort to build the corps of basic level cadres and basic units. We must realize that the requirements involved in building and defending the socialist fatherland demand that we build a regular force, modern army, demand that each commander on the various echelons display the spirit of responsibility, display party consciousness and a sense of organization, tap the spirit of collective ownership of the unit, overcome each obstacle and build strong regiments that truly provide a firm foundation for building a regular force, modern army that is worthy of being the tool of proletarian dictatorship of the party and socialist state.

We should research and define a model of a solid and strong basic unit or, in other words, define the standards of a solid and strong basic unit. And, we must provide the leadership and guidance needed to build such units.

In my opinion, the common requirement of all solid and strong basic units is that they successfully perform political, military and economic tasks in exact accordance with the lines and policies of the party and in a spirit of activism and initiative, specifically:

1. Units must be taught to constantly maintain a high will to fight in order to maintain combat readiness and insure victory in combat. Units must carry out their training task well in accordance with their annual training program, achieve high quality in this effort and be creative in their application of military science and art. They must be the masters of their weapons and technical equipment and know how to correctly apply tactics and techniques in each different type of terrain and in each different situation.

2. We must concern ourselves with building pure, solid and strong party chapters and a pure, solid and strong corps of party members in exact accordance with party statutes. We must thoroughly teach and insure the performance of the five tasks of the party member. Party members must always take the lead and set examples in the completion of each task.

We must concern ourselves with building the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union so that it is always the competent and loyal arm of the party; maintain regular Youth Union activities of many different kinds suited to the young, activities through which youths can make many innovations and contribute their intelligence to the building of their units; and teach Youth Union members to constantly endeavor to become party members (in basic units and enterprises or agencies, we must also concern ourselves with building the Trade Union and utilizing the function of the basic Trade Union organizations).

3. We must build, utilize and develop the corps of basic level cadres well.

Upper level cadres must maintain close contact with and thoroughly train lower level cadres in accordance with the established division of responsibility and echelons. Every cadre must, on the basis of his position and function, give attention to improving himself in order to constantly make progress. Through the activities of the party and the Youth Union, basic units must train cadres and create sources of cadres to be sent for training at officer schools.

4. We must uphold the right of collective ownership of cadres and soldiers within units and use the leadership provided by the party chapter and the activities of the Youth Union to establish internal unity, unity between cadres and soldiers, unity between the upper and lower levels, constantly raise the sense of organization and discipline, constantly heighten the sense of responsibility toward building and defending the fatherland, raise the level of class awareness and establish a clear stand in the struggle between the two ways of life and the struggle against each manifestation of rightism, negative phenomena and the lack of discipline so that each cadre and soldier successfully performs each assigned task in a totally conscientious manner.

5. Material and spiritual life must be constantly improved. Units must actively participate in the production of additional food for themselves, practice economy and improve their meals. They must maintain equipment well, maintain public property so that no property becomes damaged or lost and protect the property of the state, of the army well. Under all circumstances, the dining and housing facilities of units must be well organized and the places at which troops are stationed must be clean and safe so that units can live, fight, study and conduct their activities in exact accordance with orders.

An enjoyable and wholesome cultural, literary and art mass movement must be developed on each level and within each unit; through this movement, we must teach politics and ideology, raise political and ideology standards, cultivate the spirit of revolutionary optimism and set examples for the youth movement within the locality.

6. Wherever troops are stationed, units must take the initiative in establishing close cooperation with the local party organization, government and mass organizations. They must comply with each position and policy of the local party organization and government, coordinate with them closely, do a good job of maintaining political security and social order and safety and help the locality propagandize and educate the people and carry out cultural, social and economic development while taking steps to insure that the army and people share a common will.

The above can be considered the six fundamental standards that every basic unit must endeavor to meet. However, different specific standards must be adopted based on the specific circumstances and task of each unit. For example, at the academies and schools, efforts must focus on the standard of teaching and learning well; in the production enterprises, efforts must focus on the standard of meeting and exceeding production plan quotas with high economic efficiency, high quality and low production costs; in the hospitals, efforts must focus on medical care, the spirit and attitude with which

patients are served, on constantly improving scientific and technical qualifications, etc.

In order to build basic units that are solid and strong, all leadership levels must fully assess the situation surrounding basic units, propose correct policies and take many good measures. Specifically:

1. Depending upon the specific task, characteristics and circumstances of each unit, suitable yearly and quarterly targets should be established and plans consistent with the conditions and level of development of each unit should be adopted for gradually achieving these targets.

2. Each year and each quarter, in a manner closely linked to the emulation movement, units must conduct a preliminary and final review, evaluate the results of their efforts, promptly award praise and commendation and promptly correct mistakes while attaching full importance to guiding the development of model units and increasing their numbers so that such units are widespread. Each unit must gradually make progress and none must be allowed to fall backward.

3. The division, military corps, military region, service and branch echelons must directly concern themselves with guiding units and may not simply make proposals to the lower echelon or leave everything up to the lower echelon.

The political, staff, rear service, technical and cadre agencies as well as the party inspection committees have the responsibility of guiding and inspecting the lower echelons of their occupational sector and proposing to commanders and political directors ways to promptly resolve difficulties and new problems that arise, thereby creating the conditions for the movement to develop well. Agencies must coordinate the work of their sector with the leadership activities of the party and the intentions of the commander in order to bring about uniform and strong change within every area of the unit. The commander and political director must keep in close touch with and guide the agencies coordinating with one another as they perform the various jobs on which they are coordinating.

Above, I have presented several important issues to lay the basis for discussion. It would be very good for us to thoroughly discuss these opinions within each military region, military corps, service and branch and then for the High Command and the Political General Department to convene a joint conference to discuss and reach agreement upon major principles and incorporate them in a uniform code of regulations. However, even if we adopt uniform regulations, organizing their implementation will still be the matter of decisive significance, tapping the initiative and creativity that lie within the basic units will be very important and a display of a high spirit of responsibility, high party consciousness and a high sense of organization and discipline by the cadres on all levels will be the most decisive factor.

7809

CSO: 4209/173



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PHAM HUNG ATTENDS HANOI COURT CONFERENCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 84 p 1

[VNA News Release: "People's Court Sector Summarizes Its Work in 1983"]

[Text] Recently, in Hanoi, the people's court sector held a conference to review and evaluate the various areas of its work in 1983 and discuss its guidelines and tasks for 1984. Representatives of the court from the country's provinces, municipalities and special zone attended.

Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State and minister of the interior, attended and addressed the conference.

In 1983, the courts on the various levels made many efforts in the trial of cases; in particular; criminal cases of the first instance were tried relatively quickly. The courts of the first instance and courts of appeal tried their cases in a timely manner and within the time frame stipulated by the law. In their trial of criminal cases under the new jurisdiction that was established, the precinct and district level courts expedited many cases. The precinct and district courts cleared up 100 percent of their case backlogs.

As regards their guidelines and tasks for 1984, together with attaching more importance to researching and conducting preliminary or final reviews of matters of special interest regarding criminal trials, civil trials, legal proceedings and so forth, the courts on the various levels must make an effort to try cases in a rapid, timely fashion and sternly prosecute criminal cases, thereby contributing to the struggle to combat and stop the actions of criminals, and resolve civil and domestic disputes in a manner that conforms with both reason and sentiment, upholds the legitimate interests of the concerned parties and strengthens the solidarity among the people.

The courts must resolutely suppress and punish the organizers and heads of counter-revolutionary organizations, spies and hoodlums and gangsters who commit murder and robbery and seriously disrupt social order and safety.

Addressing the conference, Pham Hung praised the achievements and progress of the people's court sector during the past year and reminded the various levels of the court to regularly study and gain a deep understanding of the line of

the party, become thoroughly familiar with the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland and with the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, develop a correct understanding with regard to firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat and upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people and creatively apply them to trial policy. They must realize that the maintenance of political security must be closely linked to the maintenance of social order and safety, to the protection of socialist property; that economic construction must be closely coordinated with economic security and the struggle against negative phenomena at agencies, enterprises and so forth must be coordinated with the struggle against negative phenomena in society; that the struggle against the wide-ranging war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists cannot be divorced from the struggle to resolve the question "who triumphs over whom" which exists between capitalism and socialism during the period of transition in our country... The people's court, which is the legal tool employed by the dictatorship of the proletariat state and the working people in the struggle to transform the old society and build the new, has the task of suppressing and controlling counter-revolutionaries, those persons who intentionally oppose the line of the party and laws of the state and persons who foment rebellion and disrupt social order. The courts must harshly punish profiteers, smugglers and persons who become deviant and seriously harm social property. They must crush each scheme of the enemy in their wide-ranging war of sabotage. A constant and very important task of the people's court sector is to educate the people in the law and obtain everyone's voluntary compliance with the laws of the state and the rules of public life, thereby establishing the new lifestyle and molding the new, socialist man.

7809

CSO: 4209/173

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY EDITORIAL ON MILITARY'S PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Army's Participation in Economic Construction Assists in the Performance of Socio-Economic Tasks"]

[Text] In his speech at the 5th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, General Secretary Le Duan pointed out: "Our army possesses a significant force in its labor and material-technical bases. We must make efficient use of this force in order to help carry out the common socio-economic tasks of the country."

In recent years, together with the efforts made to successfully complete its training, combat readiness and combat missions, our army has actively participated in economic construction within each region of the country. All military regions, military corps, services and branches, from the training and combat readiness units to those units that specialize in economic construction and the various national defense enterprises, have been making full use of their labor and equipment, increasing the production of grain and food and participating in the construction of several key projects of the state, the construction of roads, water conservancy projects and hydroelectric power plants, the development of forest resources, the production of consumer and export goods and so forth. At present, although good models of troops participating in economic construction have emerged within some units and enterprises, the guidelines for the participation by units in economic construction, the organization and management of production, planning, cost accounting, the utilization of labor and so forth are still inefficient, still marked by shortcomings and require many more efforts in order to achieve higher productivity, higher quality and higher economic efficiency.

To contribute to the effort to successfully carry out the socio-economic tasks for 1984 and subsequent years in the initial stage of the period of transition in our country, our army must try to perform its economic construction task better.

The forces of the army stationed in every locality must coordinate with the locality for the purpose of strongly developing upon the army's participation in economic construction. This is particularly necessary in the mountain

provinces, where the central level is making an effort to provide increased investments and has adopted a suitable policy for developing the economy and culture and creating the conditions needed for these provinces to promote intensive cultivation on land now under the cultivation of grain (rice, corn, potatoes and cassava), coordinate agriculture and forestry, and focus their efforts on developing the strengths that lie in their forces, industrial crops and livestock production, especially the raising of the species of large livestock. Therefore, the units stationed in the mountains must, on the basis of their actual circumstances and capabilities, participate in economic construction in accordance with the economic development guidelines and plan of the locality.

The national defense enterprises have been and are making full use of their technical labor, equipment, machinery and discarded materials to produce several economic goods in support of production sectors and consumer needs, most importantly the needs of the army and export activities. Although commendable initial results have been achieved, due to the lack of guidance, the lack of centralized, unified management and the failure to closely coordinate with the various economic sectors, we have not made full use of production capacity and not achieved high economic returns. Therefore, establishing good coordination between the army and the different sectors of the economy for the purpose of making greater use of the capacity of the national defense industry in the production of economic goods while utilizing the capabilities of the civilian sectors in the production of goods that support the national defense system in order to meet each economic and national defense need better and achieve high economic efficiency is a step that must be urgently taken by the responsible agencies and the national defense enterprises.

Experience has shown that in order to establish good coordination within production, the national defense enterprises must, once they have formulated plans for insuring the completion of their national defense production tasks, correctly evaluate the ability of units to produce economic goods. On this basis, they must establish correct guidelines for producing economic goods, guidelines that are consistent with the regulations of the state and designed to serve a portion of the army's consumer needs while supporting the social production and daily lives of the people. They must avoid such improper practices as not delivering all the products recorded within their plans, pursuing profits and abandoning their cooperative efforts with one unit in order to coordinate in production with another unit whenever they see fit and so forth.

Some units are now performing tasks in the construction of roads and bridges and the construction of industrial and civilian projects in accordance with the state plan. These are capital construction projects in which major investments have been made, projects which, upon their completion, will provide additional material bases for the economy and have a direct impact in developing production and supporting the daily lives of the people. As a result, the units that are performing construction tasks must display a high spirit of socialist cooperation and closely coordinate and unite with the other units with which they are working at their worksites and learn from one another's experiences in order to provide good management, fully comply with

technical standards, maintain the rate of construction and guarantee project quality.

Having overcome a stage filled with difficulties and challenges, our country's economy is now moving forward. In the immediate future, the entire army and party must make a major effort to develop upon strengths, rectify shortcomings and more strongly develop production and other economic activities. The resolution of the 5th Party Congress and the resolutions of the 3rd Plenum, the 4th Plenum and the recent 5th Plenum of the Party have defined the primary policies and measures for continuing to advance the economy to new stages of development. Fully complying with the resolutions of the party, our people's armed forces must display their fine nature, uphold their glorious tradition and endeavor to complete their foremost task, the task of defending the fatherland, as best possible; at the same time, they must actively participate in economic construction and contribute to the successful fulfillment of the norms of the country's overall socio-economic plan.

7809

CSO: 4209/173

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### THANH TRI DISTRICT MILITARY COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Vuong Si Dinh: "Bringing a Combined Strength to Local Military Work"]

[Text] Recently, a journalist from QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Newspaper met with Major Hoang Tuan Bo, commander of the Thanh Tri District Military Agency in Hanoi, to interview him with regard to the experiences gained in 1983 and the performance of the task involved in local military work in 1984. Below are some of the questions asked by QUAN DOI NHAN DAN's correspondent and the responses to them by Hoang Tuan Bo.

Question: We have learned that, in 1983, the capital military region, in general, and Thanh Tri District, in particular, made many efforts and recorded much progress in the performance of the various tasks involved in local military work. These tasks included many major efforts, such as the induction of youths, the maintenance of order and security, militia and self-defense training and so forth. Significant achievements and much experience were gained in these efforts. On this occasion, would you please inform us of a few of the most important experiences that have been gained by the district military agency with regard to the guidance its provides?

Answer: Under the guideline "the district party committee provides leadership through resolutions; the district people's committee provides guidance through the plan; the sectors and various circles closely coordinate with one another; the district military agency serves as the command staff; and the various strata of the people actively participate and provide support," the entire party organization, all the people and the armed forces of Thanh Tri District made an effort last year to virtually complete the main tasks involved in local military work. On the basis of my own thinking and experience, there is no task in local military work that can be successfully completed, regardless of how small it might be, without adhering to the above guideline. For example, although there is a law that clearly defines the responsibilities of each level and sector in the induction of youths into the army, if, in each phase of inductions, the leadership provided by the party committee is lax, the government does not set forth a suitable plan and the various sectors rely upon one another, the results achieved will surely be limited and we might

even fail to fulfill assigned norms. The same holds true in the military training of militia and self-defense forces. Were we to only talk about rear service support and not implement the guideline mentioned above, it would result in everyone having to provide for his own meals during training days and we would be unable to gain the participation of everyone, not to mention generate a spirit of enthusiasm for learning.

For these reasons, if we are talking about the most important experience gained in the guidance provided by the district military agency, I maintain that it is this: in the process of performing each task involved in local military work, we must always examine ourselves, from the agency as a whole to each person within the district military agency, to determine whether or not we have fulfilled our function as the staff of the party committee and government in effectively bringing a combined strength to the performance of the locality's military task. The answers to the questions "Have we or have we not succeeded" and "Have we or have we not done well" will provide the most general and important evaluation of the strengths as well as the shortcomings and weaknesses, of the responsibility and the ability to provide guidance of the district military agency, within which the commander plays the primary role.

Another experience, which is of a professional nature but, in my opinion, also very important, is that our guidance must be well focused and that thorough measures must be adopted for correcting each weakness. Because, local military work encompasses very many requirements and involves many different relationships, such as the relationship between the economy and the national defense system, the national defense system and the economy, national defense and security, the locality and the installation and so forth. The circumstance of the district military agency are such that few persons have much work to perform. If we tried to do everything, became bogged down in administrative detail and did not differentiate between jobs of primary importance and those of only secondary importance or did not isolate those jobs of central importance during each period of time, our efforts would bring only limited results. Our experience is that each cadre and soldier within the agency must endeavor to "be familiar with and skilled in many different jobs" and the entire agency must endeavor to complete each task. However, each year, we must devote our efforts to bringing about a change in one or a few areas of primary importance. For example, in 1982, we were determined to bring about a change, and succeeded, in the maintenance and use of the various types of equipment and weapons of militia and self-defense forces. In 1983, our district's militia and self-defense forces coordinated with public security forces, trade union forces and youths and took many different steps to improve the maintenance of political security and social order and safety. Today, every village, subward, agency and enterprise within the district has a detachment that specializes in security and national defense work. Many detachments have been evaluated as the corps of the movement to maintain security and order, as the base of the government on the basic level, as the source of confidence of the local people...

Question: On which jobs is the Thanh Tri District Military Agency determined to focus its forces in 1984, specifically during the first days and months of this year? What results do you seek, what are your prospects for success?

Answer: On the basis of the task assigned by the military region and the specific situation and tasks defined in the resolution of the district party committee, our district military agency has determined that, in addition to its routine jobs of training the militia and self-defense forces, building the district military fortress, complying with the army's rear service policies, maintaining security and order and so forth, we must, in 1984, focus our efforts upon the building of mobilizable reserve forces, the nucleus of which is reserve officers, and the induction of youths. We think that, at a time when we are carrying out the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, the buildup of reserve forces and the induction of youths are not only of national defense significance, but also have a practical economic and social impact. Each locality must be responsible for building strong reserve forces and conducting the induction of youths well in order to help build an army that has the necessary troop strength and is a powerful army both at present and over the long range. If we concern ourselves with providing the reserve forces with training in politics, ideology and necessary skills and if we know how to utilize them well while they are still in our locality, they will form the nucleus of the local armed forces and be positive factors within the mass organizations and each revolutionary movement in the locality. In Thanh Tri District, the percentage of reserve military personnel within the various party committee echelons and the government who are cadres of the various sectors or mass organizations, are members of the 202 units, the specialized units, the scientific-technical teams and so forth is quite high and shows the prospect of constantly growing. As a result, we must uphold our nation's ancient tradition of "citizen soldiers" while applying modern management experience and using reserve forces in order to build them in the best possible manner. We have been doing this for the past several years and have begun to achieve some results; generally speaking, however, everything from registration and management to the mobilization of individual persons and units is still marked by confusion. In 1984, we will conduct a pilot project at a few installations in order to gain experience, after which we will disseminate the experiences gained to the entire district. And, in the course of carrying out this decision, we will surely have the wholehearted assistance of the upper level and other units.

In the induction of youths, our district is now organizing physical examinations for youths of draft age. Although we have encountered many days of cold weather and although induction standards are higher, the percentage of youths taking medical examinations has been quite high and, in particular, a higher percentage of youths has been inducted than in any previous phase of inductions as a result of successfully implementing the guideline "the party leads, the government provides management and the people exercise ownership." In some villages, such as Hoang Liet, Yen My, Van Phuc and Ngoc Hoi and the town of Van Dien, 80 to 100 percent of youths of military age have been sent to the district level for physical examinations. Negative phenomena during examinations have declined greatly. The goal of our district is to "induct everyone who is drafted" and provide to the army the full number of high quality inductees on schedule, in exact accordance with the law and in a manner reflecting frugality. Carrying out the induction of youths well and endeavoring to curb and eventually put an end to the negative phenomena that occur in this work will not only make a direct contribution to the buildup of the army, but will also create a wholesome atmosphere and intense revolutionary momentum from the very start of the year, which will have a good impact upon production and the maintenance of security and order within the locality.



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY EDITORIAL REVIEWS REQUIREMENTS OF COMBAT READINESS IN DRY SEASON

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Constantly Raising the Level of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Combat readiness is the highest principle of action of the armed forces. This principle must be thoroughly implemented within each unit. The borders, the islands and the continental shelf, which are the gateways to and the partition around our country, occupy an extremely important position. It is there that we must directly deal with the schemes and acts of provocation and sabotage of the enemy every hour of every day. Therefore, the units of the entire army, especially those on the frontline, must constantly raise their level of combat readiness, fully comply with regulations, maintain the states of combat readiness required under regulations and promptly deal with every situation that might occur.

Clearly understanding the nature, plans and methods of the enemy is the first requirement of combat readiness. The dry season is the season during which the enemy intensifies their acts of provocation and sabotage; it is also the season during which units have much work to do in the areas of studying, training, building projects and reviewing their work during the year. Therefore, to avoid inadvertent mistakes, our assessment of the enemy must be thorough and detailed. We must accurately and promptly determine changes in the enemy's activities, quickly shift to a state of combat where ordered and fight with the highest possible efficiency.

In a war to defend the fatherland, we fight the enemy from a battle position that is prepared in advance; therefore, we must formulate very good combat plans and predict many different situations that might arise, even the most complicated. Because the weather and climate in the border and island areas are usually harsh, we must regularly check, inspect, repair and promptly strengthen battle positions, bases and observer stations and firmly maintain the signal-liaison and command systems. The duty watch, combat alert and combat duty watch systems must be strictly maintained on each level and the responsibility of each individual person must be defined. Combat readiness is always closely associated with personnel, weapons and equipment. In order to have the full force required, we must closely manage troops and insure that we always know what troop strength is and know the weapons and equipment with

which units are equipped. All units, regardless of whether they are going to build projects, going to raise additional food for themselves or participate in exercises or maneuvers, must have a combat readiness plan and must take along with them all the weapons and equipment required under that plan. The components that remain behind at barracks must be deployed in sufficient strength to maintain the security of the area in which troops are stationed and conduct increased patrols and provide for additional guards around warehouses, vehicle garages and artillery garages. Weapons and equipment, especially vehicles and complex equipment, must be maintained well so that they can be used whenever necessary. In the dry season, every effort must be made to prevent fires.

The most decisive factor in raising the level of combat readiness continues to be troop training. Importance must be attached to training small detachments that are skilled in tactics and techniques and proficient in the use of all types of weapons and equipment. In particular, detachment level cadres must regularly receive advanced training in organizational and command skills, troop management and the maintenance of strict discipline. Basic level cadres must not only be skilled in formulating training plans, but also skilled in formulating combat plans. They must have a firm grasp of the combat operations plan, be thoroughly familiar with the terrain in which troops are stationed and know how to coordinate in combat operations with friendly units. Experience must be gained from inspections and maneuvers and must be disseminated to each echelon.

The war that we fight is a people's war to defend the socialist fatherland. Be it on the border or the remote islands, the eyes and ears of the people pose a serious problem to the enemy. The units on the frontline must display the spirit of closeness and unity with the people and consider the "army and people sharing a common will" to be their principle, their constant responsibility. Very good mass work must be performed among the ethnic minorities. There must be close cooperation with the militia and self-defense forces in order to build the strong battle position of the people's war. This is also an indispensable measure in raising the level of combat readiness and improving the ability to maintain it.

7809

CSO: 4209/175

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITARY REGION 4 REPORTS IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCAL MILITARY WORK

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Doan Yen: "Local Military Work Gradually Put on a Regular Basis Within Military Region 4 in 1983"]

[Text] On the basis of the basic defense combat plan and the local military task within the military region and in keeping with the spirit of the recent resolutions, the party committee and command of Military Region 4 entered into a direct exchange of opinions with the leaders of the three provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien to discuss and propose the local military task of each area in order to participate in the party organization congresses (round two) of the three provinces and a number of key districts and make proposals concerning the national defense and security tasks within each province and key district. The agencies of the military region, each according to its function, have joined the localities in a concerted effort to carry out such basic jobs as building the district military fortress, building a base from which to combat the wide-ranging war of sabotage being waged by the enemy, improving the quality of militia and self-defense forces, providing advanced training to the cadres of the military agencies on the various levels and so forth.

The provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien, which have adopted policies on building and strengthening the district level, have focused their efforts on providing guidance in the areas of economic and national defense work in order to gradually create for these districts an agro-industrial economic structure and develop them into solid fortresses defending the fatherland. As regards guidance itself, each place has made different innovations and taken steps suited to each locality. For example, close guidance regarding matters of special interest has been coordinated with overall guidance; the drafting of an overall plan has been coordinated with its implementation within each district and installation; efforts have been focused on strategically important areas and activities that are weak; and local military work has been put under the management of the governments on the various levels, especially the district level, with a view toward gradually planning and codifying national defense and security requirements within the locality.

Thanh Hoa Province has incorporated the buildup and training of militia and self-defense forces within the plan of the provincial people's committee and, along with the military region, has studied and surveyed the situation within several key coastal districts of the province, directly guided the building of the Quang Xuong District military fortress and organized a group of cadres to participate in guiding the five key districts and drawing up an overall plan for each district. The province had adopted a detailed policy on closely linking border defense work to the building of installations in order to resolve the security problem in the key border areas of the province and has held meetings and drills at several places in military and civilian medical science supporting the defense of the nation. The districts of Nga Son and Quang Xuong have taken the initiative in issuing district party committee resolutions on national defense and security. They have also taken the initiative in leading the effort to build the district military fortress, build safe and secure districts and have held local conferences to disseminate the experiences of Quang Luu and Nga Thuy in building secure and victorious villages and subwards.

The Nghe Tinh Provincial People's Committee has deeply involved itself in guiding several coastal districts and has issued a detailed directive on building districts that have an agro-fishing-industrial structure into coastal district military fortresses in strategically important areas. It has also issued a directive concerning a number of requirements involved in the building of coastal district military fortresses throughout the province in 1983 and 1984, a directive which resolves, in a practical and specific manner, the problems involved in the buildup of forces, the preparation of battle positions, regulations and policies, the assignment of tasks and deadlines for the completion of tasks for each district, each sector and provincial level agencies in the spirit of making all districts strong from the viewpoint of national defense and security.

Binh Tri Thien Province has guided the investments in depth being made in each basic activity, formulated a local military plan and organized its implementation. The province has implemented a special project in the buildup of militia and self-defense forces in accordance with the new requirements on all levels, a project that sets forth both the specifics involved in this buildup and the measures for supporting it. Today, 372 villages, subwards and installations have rather well organized self-defense forces and there are 71 centralized battalions that engage in production while maintaining combat readiness 24 hours-a-day. The province has organized training and maneuvers for each coastal district and each combat village has held maneuvers for 20 other villages. It has guided the effort to combat the wide-ranging war of sabotage of the enemy in the coastal area and at several places along the border, established secure-victorious installations along the seacoast and conducted a pilot project in coordinating border defense posts with Tan Phuoc Village in order to gain experience in the building of secure-victorious villages along the friendly border between Vietnam and Laos. Also through the government, the province has incorporated the training of basic level military cadres within the plan and held three advanced training classes for more than 200 village and installation self-defense commanders and hundreds of cadres engaged in mobilization work both in and outside the army. It has guided Le Ninh District in a pilot project in the buildup of reserve forces and

mobilizable reserves. Binh Tri Thien was the first province to complete its annual training plan for provincial armed forces and hold province-wide exercises from the basic level upward. The province also conducted a pilot project in the construction of a village level armory in Quang Phuoc and spread what it learned to other places in the spirit of building "armories like granaries" and under the guideline of "the people and the village building an armory on their own." Some 40 villages have completed the construction of armories and 13 villages are in the process of building armories. The province has also launched a campaign to plant national defense-commercial tree stands within the various localities, a campaign that will seal off 320 kilometers of coastline during the 2 years 1984 and 1985.

Through the new changes that have been brought about, the local military work of Military Region 4 has undergone marked improvement in many areas, the military task of the military region has been performed well and contributions have been made to completing the tasks of the localities well. Local military work is gradually becoming part of the regular leadership work of the party committee echelon, part of the unified plan of the government, as a result of which a start has been made toward applying the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages" within the national defense-security task on each level, thereby laying the foundation for new and better development in 1984.

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CSO: 4209/175

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SUBWARD MILITARY AGENCY BUILDS STRONG MILITARY UNIT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Cong Thu: "The Military Agency of the 18th Subward, the 11th Precinct (Ho Chi Minh City) Builds a Strong Unit"]

[Text] In keeping with the five targets of the campaign to "display the fine nature and increase the fighting strength" of the people's armed forces, the military agency of the 18th Subward in the 11th Precinct has attached importance to studying the experiences of the advanced model units of neighboring subwards. This is a good practice, one that has helped the self-defense cadres and soldiers of the 18th Subward steadily improve.

As is the case in many other subwards, the military agency of the 18th Subward operates within a rather complex area. The subward has 33 neighborhood teams and 80 percent of its population is persons of Chinese ancestry. The subward has many narrow streets and encompasses the Lo Sieu area, a place that is the frequent scene of robberies that cause a lack of order within the locality.

To insure the proper maintenance of political security within its area of operation and under the direct leadership of the subward party committee, the military agency of the 18th subward has closely coordinated with public security forces in serving as the staff of the local party committee and maintaining patrols and guard duty night and day. All the public security and self-defense cadres and soldiers of the subward always unite with and assist one another in their work of building a fine tradition and winning the trust of the people.

Although they have experienced difficult initial stages, the self-defense forces of the 18th Subward have managed to maintain a spirited and wholesome life. The members of the unit get along well with one another. Several new soldiers who were accepted into the unit were, at first, careless in the way they worked. Now, their habits having been corrected by the collective, all of them have matured in every respect and perform their work with much enthusiasm.

While performing its task of standing guard night and day and improving the living conditions of the collective, the military agency of the subward has

still managed to set aside time for 100 percent of its cadres and soldiers to participate in supplementary education so that they can perform their assigned task better.

The people's committee, the mass organizations, the other committees and the other sectors within the subward have truly cared for and supported the unit, both materially and psychologically, and have helped the subward military agency and the self-defense battalion of the 18th Subward bring increased enthusiasm to their task and perform it better.

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CSO: 4209/175

## AGRICULTURE

### PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR CONFERENCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Marine Products Sector Conference Reviews the 3 Years 1981-1983; Chairman Pham Van Dong Attends and Addresses the Conference"]

[Text] The marine products sector recently held a conference to review its work in 1983 and the 3 years from 1981 to 1983 and thoroughly apply the spirit of the resolutions of the 4th and 5th Plenums of the 5th Party Central Committee in the establishment of the guidelines, political task and economic targets of the sector for 1984-1985.

Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

The conferees highly evaluated the achievements and results of the marine products sector in 1983 and the 3 years from 1981 to 1983. Its most significant achievement lies in the fact that the sector has, since 1981, stopped the decline in output that lasted for many years in a row and brought about changes that have enabled the sector to meet and exceed all norms of the state plan more with each passing year.

In 1983, the entire sector recorded a victory by exceeding the primary targets of the 1985 state plan. The total output of cultivated and non-cultivated marine products reached 716,870 tons, a 16,870 ton increase (2.41 percent) compared to the 1985 state plan target of 700,000 tons. Of total output, the ocean fish catch accounted for 512,870 tons, 13.9 percent higher than the 1983 plan and 2.57 percent above the 1985 norm. The fresh and brackish water fish output accounted for 204,000 tons, 7.3 percent higher than the plan and 2 percent higher than the 1985 plan norm.

In 1983, positive changes occurred in the organizing of procurement and the delivery of products. The amount of marine products procured exceeded the plan by 22 percent. The quantity of fresh and brackish water fish procured exceeded the plan by nearly 43 percent.



Rather long strides forward were taken in the exportation of marine products, which is a leading activity of the sector. As a result of the foreign currency earned through exportation, the sector balanced its revenues and expenditures and helped to invest in expanded reproduction in the fishing industry and the various localities, thereby establishing a new balance in agricultural production, industrial production and so forth.

1983 also marked new developments in both breadth and depth in the movement to raise and cultivate marine products, the moving force behind which is the movement to establish "Uncle Ho fish ponds." The country put 280,000 hectares of water surface under the cultivation of shrimp and fish, thereby exceeding the plan for the year by 16 percent.

The conference presented and thoroughly analyzed the five lessons and experiences gained from the achievements and results that were recorded and the weaknesses and shortcomings in the implementation of state plans during the past 3 years in order to lay the basis for defining the guidelines, tasks and measures of the sector for the coming period.

The conferees also harshly reviewed shortcomings and weaknesses and discussed ways to correct them and help to rapidly and steadily advance the sector to a new level of development. Of utmost importance is the need to guard against and correct any thinking of being satisfied with the successes and achievements that have been recorded. The shortcomings and weaknesses that are common to the entire sector are the failure to thoroughly understand and correctly carry out the three revolutions and the failure to emphasize the scientific-technological revolution as the key revolution, as a result of which productivity, quality and efficiency have not been high. The application of scientific and technological advances in harvesting, cultivation, processing and so forth is still a weak area. Slow change has occurred in the socialist transformation of the fishing industry. The quantity of products procured is still low compared to the quantity of products harvested, especially those types of products that are exported.

As regards the tasks for the 2 years 1984 and 1985, the sector must try to meet the target of 730,000 tons of marine products 1 month earlier in 1984 and produce 780,000 tons in 1985, thus preparing all the conditions needed to raise output to 900,000 to 1 million tons of marine products in the years ahead.

In conjunction with harvesting non-cultivated marine products, special importance must be attached to the cultivation of marine products and exportation in order to more rapidly develop these two especially important elements of the sector in the coming years and endeavor to far exceed the plan norms of the sector and state. Exporting marine products must become a strategic task. Among the various products that are exported, shrimp must be considered the strategic product.

Nguyen Tan Trinh, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of marine products, invited Chairman Pham Van Dong to present the rotating emulation banner of the Council of Ministers to the three units that recorded many outstanding achievements in 1983: the Nghia Binh provincial marine products

sector, the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise and the Hai Hung provincial marine products sector.

The minister of marine products also presented the sector's banner for most outstanding emulation to six units: the Dong Nai provincial marine products sector, the Cuu Long provincial marine products sector, the Marine Products College, the Ca Mau Refrigeration Enterprise (Minh Hai Province), the New Weaving Enterprise (of the Central Marine Products Corporation) and the Hong Nhat Cooperative (Nghien Xuan District, Nghe Tinh Province). He also launched a new emulation movement throughout the sector.

(Below is the text of the speech delivered by Chairman Pham Van Dong).

Dear Minister,

Dear Comrades,

I am very happy to learn from the minister that the marine products sector has made efforts in many areas during the past 3 years, efforts that have ushered in a new way of operating and brought about encouraging changes, changes marked by completing the 1983 state plan 2 months ahead of schedule and meeting the targets of the third state 5-year plan (1981-1985) by the end of 1983.

Today, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, I wholeheartedly congratulate you on these important achievements that you have recorded, considering them to be the basis upon which you can move forward and record even larger achievements in order to meet the requirements of the people.

On this occasion, I would like to discuss a number of thoughts with you:

1. The advances and achievements recorded by the marine products sector during the past 3 years, especially in 1983, are valuable. However, we must recognize our weaknesses and shortcomings with regard to material production forces, production equipment, material and technical bases, supplies and so forth as well as production capacity, occupational skills, organizational ability, management skills, production efficiency, labor productivity, the quantity and quality of products, returns from investments and so forth. Therefore, the marine products sector must make a steadfast and constant effort to develop its production forces and production capacity, the faster the better, and, on this basis, achieve increasingly high production efficiency. As each of us knows, marine products are a rich source of natural resources of our country. They are a familiar type of animal protein in the daily meals of our people, are species of animal life that are easily caught, very easily raised and grow quickly.

At the same time, they are products that provide significant capabilities and value from the standpoint of exportation.

The statements above reflect both pressing and long-range demands by the people upon the marine products sector, upon the leaders of the ministry as

well as the responsible persons in the various localities. The marine products sector gained good experience in the recent past, has a skilled corps of manual workers and fishermen, has a maturing corps of cadres and has a number of material and technical bases which, although not large, are very important and will gradually be strengthened. These are valuable initial assets of which you must make full use.

You have set forth guidelines, tasks and major measures for the 1984 state plan and targets for 1985. I especially direct your attention to the following: in 1985, fish output must reach 900,000 to 1 million tons, with each citizen of the capital Hanoi being supplied with 1 kilogram of fresh fish, 1 kilogram of dried fish and 1 liter of fish sauce per month.

Here, I would like to especially emphasize once again the importance of the movement to raise shrimp and fresh water fish.

As you all know, shrimp are an export product of high value. In conjunction with increasing the harvesting of shrimp at sea and in fields, we have very large capabilities in the area of cultivated shrimp. The initial results of the shrimp cultivation movement in many southern provinces, such as Minh Hai, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, Nghia Binh and so forth, verify this. Here, we must adopt plans for gradually making full use of all area that can be used to raise shrimp and must invest equipment, capital and scientific-technical forces with a view toward planning shrimp cultivation areas that produce an increasingly high yield and output and are centralized so that shrimp can be exported.

The "Uncle Ho fish pond" movement, which has become part of the "thinking of the party and practice of the people," is developing in the lowlands, midlands and mountains and has produced practical results. We must continue to develop this movement in depth on the basis of the "V.A.C." model. In this way, we will have orchards and fish ponds and be raising livestock everywhere in the country. This is a strength, a practical capability of agriculture, one that will meet the pressing needs of the people in their daily lives.

2. In conjunction with accelerating production, the marine products sector must implement its procurement norms and the norms on the delivery of products to the state well. This must be done by signing two-way contracts with producers, adopting policies that provide incentive for producers and adopting appropriate management measures designed to insure that the state firmly controls the majority of products and commodities at their source in order to meet domestic and export needs.

3. In order to perform the jobs mentioned above, you must urgently reorganize production by sector and trade, establish an efficient division of labor and responsibilities between the central and local levels and constantly improve the organizational and management skills of the entire sector in order to raise labor productivity and production efficiency and reduce production costs. You must attach full importance to strengthening and improving production relations while doing a good job of coordinating and establishing ties with other sectors and localities, thus creating a combined strength extending from the central to the basic levels, a strength employed in

production, cultivation, harvesting, processing, the preservation of resources and the protection of the country's commercial waters.

4. Finally, I earnestly suggest that you collectively think about the matters of strategic significance that pertain to the marine products sector so that the sector advances to large-scale production befitting the economic geography of our country and is worthy of the great revolutionary undertaking of our people.

Glad and enthusiastic, I warmly wish the marine products sector new victories.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### DO MUOI CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON TRI AN POWER PLANT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jan 84 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Focusing the Efforts of the Entire Country and All the People, of the Central Level and the Locality on Rapidly Constructing the Tri An Power Plant"]

[Text] Recently, in Dong Nai, Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired a conference of the ministers and vice ministers of power, building, water conservancy and communications-transportation and representatives of the people's committees of Dong Nai Province and Ho Chi Minh City to review the 1 year of construction work on the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Plant and establish targets and measures for accelerating the construction of the plant's main projects in 1984.

In 1984, as agreed upon by the two governments of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the units participating in construction will endeavor to record a total output value nearly three times higher than the level achieved in 1983, included among which will be the excavation work for a number of main projects, the construction of 70 percent of the auxiliary projects, the opening of construction support roads to engineering vehicles, the completion of the housing of workers and specialists at the construction site and so forth.

After presenting the thinking of the two states of Vietnam and the Soviet Union regarding the Tri An project, which is one of the key projects for the year 1984-1985 and 1986-1990, and requesting that the efforts of both the central level and the locality, the state and the people be focused on rapidly constructing this project, Do Muoi emphasized the need to be determined to meet the target of putting generator number 1 into operation by the end of 1987. In the immediate future, it is necessary to quickly and properly complete the remaining survey and design work, the remaining preparations that must be made for construction and make full use of each hour and day during the dry season to complete excavation work on the main project items.

He instructed the Ministry of Power, as the concerned ministry on the project, to assign to the construction site a leader who has routine jurisdiction over

all areas at the worksite in order to expedite work and strengthen the management committee in order to coordinate the work being performed and supervise the implementation of the construction rate by the various units. The people's committees of Dong Nai Province, Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of the South must take effective measures to encourage the people to contribute to the project's construction and set a good example of "the central level and the locality, the state and the people working together."

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CSO: 4209/174

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

GDR AID--With the assistance of the GDR, the Ministry of Light Industry, the textile sector and the Ha Son Binh Textile and Dyeing Machining Enterprise inaugurated the Ha Dong central equipment repair shop. The shop, which was constructed on a piece of land measuring 500 square meters, consists of two production areas: the first consists of a complete, self-contained production line for the repair of mechanical equipment; the second is the precision machine and instrument repair area. The shop repairs equipment of many different sectors, such as equipment used in tailoring, the milling of lumber, the production of leather goods and paper, electricity meters, equipment used in plating, etc. The Ha Dong central equipment repair shop also undertakes major and medium repair of all the machinery and equipment of the 107 small-scale machine shops that the GDR has helped us to build so far. In the process of building the shop and installing its equipment, the cadres and workers of the Ha Son Binh Textile and Dyeing Machining Enterprise and specialists of the GDR overcame numerous difficulties and completed their tasks well. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jan 84 p 1] 7809

CSO: 4209/174

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### KIEN GIANG RESTORES HEALTHY CULTURAL-FRONT ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 84 p 3

[ Article by Anh Hong: "Kien Giang on the Cultural Front " ]

[Text] Kien Giang Province, located in the southwesternmost part of the fatherland and adjacent to the friendly territory of Kampuchea and the Gulf of Thailand, is in a rather complicated situation, both geographical and social. Almost all the people there have come from other places and have many different religions. In addition to the two main Buddhist and Christian religions there also are Cao Dai, Chuoi and other religions.

Like other southern provinces in the wake of the liberation, Kien Giang had quite a few reactionary and decadent cultural goods, including anticommunist books hidden among the shelves of bookstores and on sidewalks. Loud music of maddening rhythm or sad and tragic lyrics were still heard in coffee houses and restaurants.

In order to build a new culture and the new socialist man of a staunchly revolutionary province, which is holding an important position, both political and military, in the southwestern part of the fatherland, the Provincial VCP Committee and People's Committee have issued a resolution and directives calling for resolutely wiping out the reactionary and decadent cultural goods through successive phases of destroying and cleaning up at their very roots. The Cultural and Information Service, in coordination with the public security force, army, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Women's Association and Fatherland Front, launched a campaign to wipe out the reactionary and decadent culture and to build a new cultural life.

The campaign was simultaneously launched in the entire territory of the province, consisting of nine districts and a city, with the center of action being designated in the city, towns and densely populated areas.



After three successive phases of cleaning up, the reactionary and decadent cultural goods have disappeared from Kien Giang.

Along with that action, the Cultural and Information Service took the initiative to open a store for recording and selling progressive tapes. A publishing corporation offered revolutionary and progressive literary works, both domestic and foreign, for sale to the people.

Many localities like Rach Gia City, and the Districts of Chau Thanh, An Bien, Giong Rieng and Ha Tien actively took part in the fighting on that front.

Following a series of positive action on the cultural front, the cultural life of the people in Kien Giang has now been clearly improved.

In addition to the provincial cultural house and movie theaters, Kien Giang also has 15 well-organized clubs which operate in an orderly manner, with rich and varied activities, and the "teenagers and children's houses" which are places of recreation for the young.

Ha Tien, a district adjacent to Kampuchea, has a particularly strong mass cultural and artistic movement. There a club can accommodate about 3,000 people. Throughout the district, every village almost without exception does have a reading room or an artistic group.

In the last 2 years, the mass artistic movement in Kien Giang was developing more vigorously than ever. From its island to the remote mountainous areas, 146 artistic groups, including 100 strong ones mostly having young and enthusiastic performers, have been bringing about a new atmosphere and a new way of life for the people, who seldom had an opportunity to get in touch with the new socialist culture.

The new way of life movement in Kien Giang is also being developed. In the past, in public places the roads were dirty and muddy; booths and stalls were a big mess as they had been built anywhere. But now many families and many localities have been leading a decent and orderly life; sanitary work has been done in public places, with sewers and gutters remaining clean and unclogged. Stalls and markets have been reorganized. More and more people and households have registered to become new cultural families. An example is Thach Dong An Village in Tan Hiep District, where 80 percent of its households have registered for joining the building of new cultural families.

All vestiges of a swampy western province have gradually gone by. A healthy Kien Giang, as beautiful as the morning sun, is making its appearance from the sea.